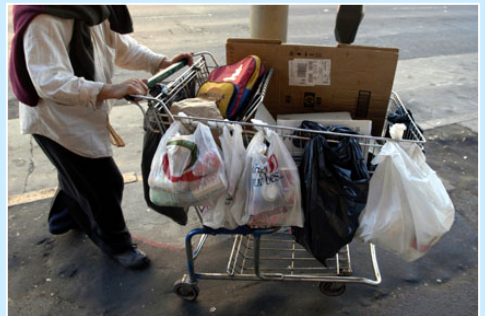




SOUTHERN NEVADA 2009 HOMELESS CENSUS AND SURVEY



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Community Partners

<i>Cambridge Recreation Center</i>	<i>Emergency Aid of Boulder City</i>	<i>Nevada Homeless Alliance</i>
<i>Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada</i>	<i>Family Promise</i>	<i>Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth</i>
<i>City of Boulder City</i>	<i>HopeLink</i>	<i>Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator Staff</i>
<i>City of Henderson</i>	<i>HELP of Southern Nevada</i>	<i>The Salvation Army</i>
<i>City of Las Vegas</i>	<i>HELP of Southern Nevada Youth Center</i>	<i>Safe House</i>
<i>City of North Las Vegas</i>	<i>Key Foundation</i>	<i>The Shade Tree</i>
<i>Clark County</i>	<i>Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department</i>	<i>Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services</i>
<i>Clark County Code Enforcement</i>	<i>Las Vegas Rescue Mission</i>	<i>US Veterans Affairs</i>
<i>Clark County Detention</i>	<i>Mountain Crest Recreation Center</i>	<i>US Veterans Initiatives</i>
<i>Clark County School District</i>	<i>Neighborhood Housing Services</i>	<i>WestCare</i>
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Introduction

During the period of January 28-29, 2009, the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) Committee on Homelessness and the Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator, in conjunction with Applied Survey Research (ASR), conducted the 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. ASR is a non-profit social research firm based in Santa Cruz County, California, with extensive experience in homeless enumeration and research. In 2009, there was greater involvement in planning, logistics, and deployment by representatives of local jurisdictions than in previous counts, which brought valuable local knowledge and insight to the effort.



Due to the large size of Clark County, it was necessary to conduct the enumeration over a period of two days. On January 28th the towns and rural areas outlying the 215 Beltway were enumerated, and the following morning the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson and other areas within the 215 Beltway were enumerated.

The results presented in this report provide invaluable data regarding the number and characteristics of homeless persons in Southern Nevada and begin the compilation of multi-year data, building upon the baseline of information established by the 2007 census and survey, to support regional and statewide efforts to mitigate and end homelessness.

These data are considered vital to tracking progress toward the goals of the regional plan to end homelessness.

The census and survey data presented within this report profile the diverse nature of homelessness in Clark County. These data will support the evaluation of current service provision strategies, as well as the development of new approaches by SNRPC and all of its members as they address homelessness within their communities.

Additionally, these data are considered vital to tracking progress toward the goals of *Southern Nevada's Regional Plan to End Homelessness*.

Project Purpose and Goals

In 2001, the United States government adopted a national goal to end homelessness in ten years.¹ Furthermore, the U.S. Congress required that governments receiving federal funds under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act must conduct regular point-in-time counts of their homeless populations. For these reasons, and most importantly, because the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) Committee on Homelessness desires accurate and useful data, Clark County and its municipal governments undertook this homeless census and survey.



The SNRPC Committee on Homelessness identified several important project goals:

- To increase public awareness of homeless issues and generate support for constructive solutions.
- To provide an update and measure of changes in the numbers and characteristics of the homeless population since the 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey.
- To improve the ability of policy makers and service providers to plan and implement services which meet the needs of the homeless population.
- To preserve current federal funding for homeless services and to enhance the ability to raise new funds.

The data presented in this report provide an update on the homeless population of Southern Nevada. Due to similarities in research methodologies, the results of this report may be compared to the 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey results.

The results of this research will assist service providers, policy makers, funders, and local, state, and federal governments to better understand and plan for the needs of the homeless population.

The Homeless Census and Survey will help policy makers and service providers more effectively develop services and programs to serve the County's homeless population.

It is hoped that the 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey will help policy makers and service providers to continue to develop more effective programs to serve the County's homeless population and facilitate their transition out of homelessness.

In addition, the results of this report are intended to inform the on-going work of the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness as it develops a regional response to

homelessness. The census and survey data will help the Committee to further understand likely causes and contributing factors of homelessness, and thereby, develop the best possible strategies to address remedies and mitigating efforts.

¹ The White House Domestic Policy Council, *New Freedom Initiative: A Progress Report*, Chapter 3, 2004.

Executive Summary

The Number of Homeless Persons in Southern Nevada

The 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census was performed using U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-recommended practices for counting homeless persons. This comprehensive study included a field enumeration and field surveys.

- ✓ **The overall homeless population of the Clark County Continuum of Care (CoC) enumerated in the point-in-time count was 13,338 persons.**
- ✓ **Of those persons, 3,027 unsheltered homeless persons were enumerated on streets within the 345 tracts.²**
- ✓ **An additional 7,004 sheltered homeless persons were counted in emergency shelters transitional housing programs.**
- ✓ **A telephone survey of the general population of the County revealed an estimated 3,307 unsheltered “hidden” homeless persons.**
- ✓ **An additional 307 homeless persons were housed in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities on the night of the shelter and institution count, but did not meet HUD’s homeless definition for the point-in-time count.**

Figure 1: 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Point-in-Time Enumeration

Census Components	Number of Persons
Street Enumeration	3,027
Shelter Enumeration	7,004
Hidden Homeless Estimate	3,307
Total Count	13,338

Source: Applied Survey Research, *2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2009.

Note: The 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census number does not include people in jails, hospitals, or rehabilitation facilities.

Note: The hidden homeless estimate is based on a telephone survey of 1,001 households in Clark County. The estimate was developed using the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey 3-Year Estimate (2005 – 2007) of the number of households in Clark County.

Annual Estimate of Homeless Persons

Using the major census data components and the results of 940 surveys of homeless individuals, ASR generated detailed profiles on the demographics and living conditions of the homeless population of Southern Nevada. The 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey, for example, yielded data regarding the frequency and length of homeless episodes, which were used to calculate an annual estimate of the number of people who experience homelessness throughout the year in Clark County.

² For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the streets, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, unconverted garage, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation.

- ✓ **ASR used a HUD-recommended formula, which produced an annual estimate of 52,458 homeless persons.**

- Based on the population profile of Clark County, this annual estimate of homelessness represented approximately 3% of Clark County's total population of 1,774,086 people.³

2007 – 2009 Comparison

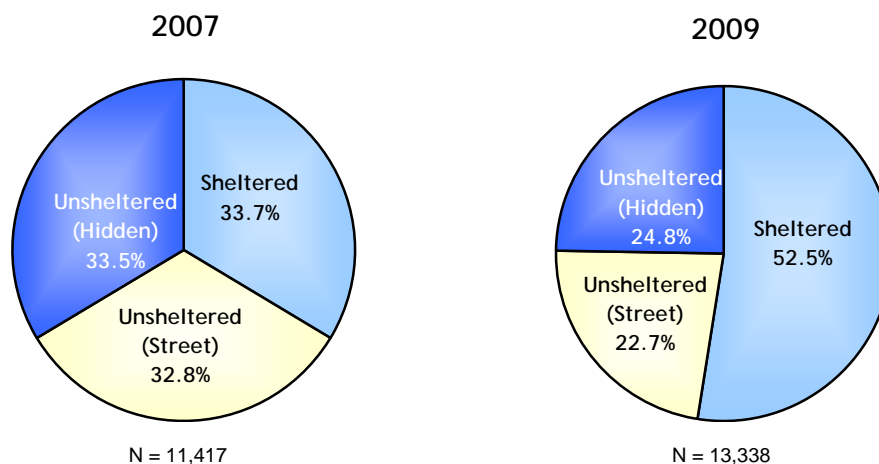
- ✓ **Compared to 2007, the overall homeless population increased by 17%.**
- ✓ **The number of unsheltered and hidden homeless persons decreased, while the number of sheltered homeless persons increased.**
 - The increase in the sheltered homeless population demonstrates the strides that Clark County Social Service has made in moving more people into shelter, particularly through their Financial Assistance Services (FAS) transitional housing program.

Figure 2: Homeless Population, 2007 – 2009 Comparison

	2007	2009	07 - 09 Net Change	07 - 09 Percent Change
Total Sheltered People	3,844	7,004	3,160	82.2%
Total Unsheltered People	3,747	3,027	-720	-19.2%
Total Hidden Homeless	3,826	3,307	-519	-13.6%
TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS	11,417	13,338	1,921	16.8%

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census, 2007. Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census, 2009.

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Total Homeless Persons



Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census, 2007. Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census, 2009.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 - 2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, 2009.

Geographical Distribution of the Unsheltered Street Homeless Population

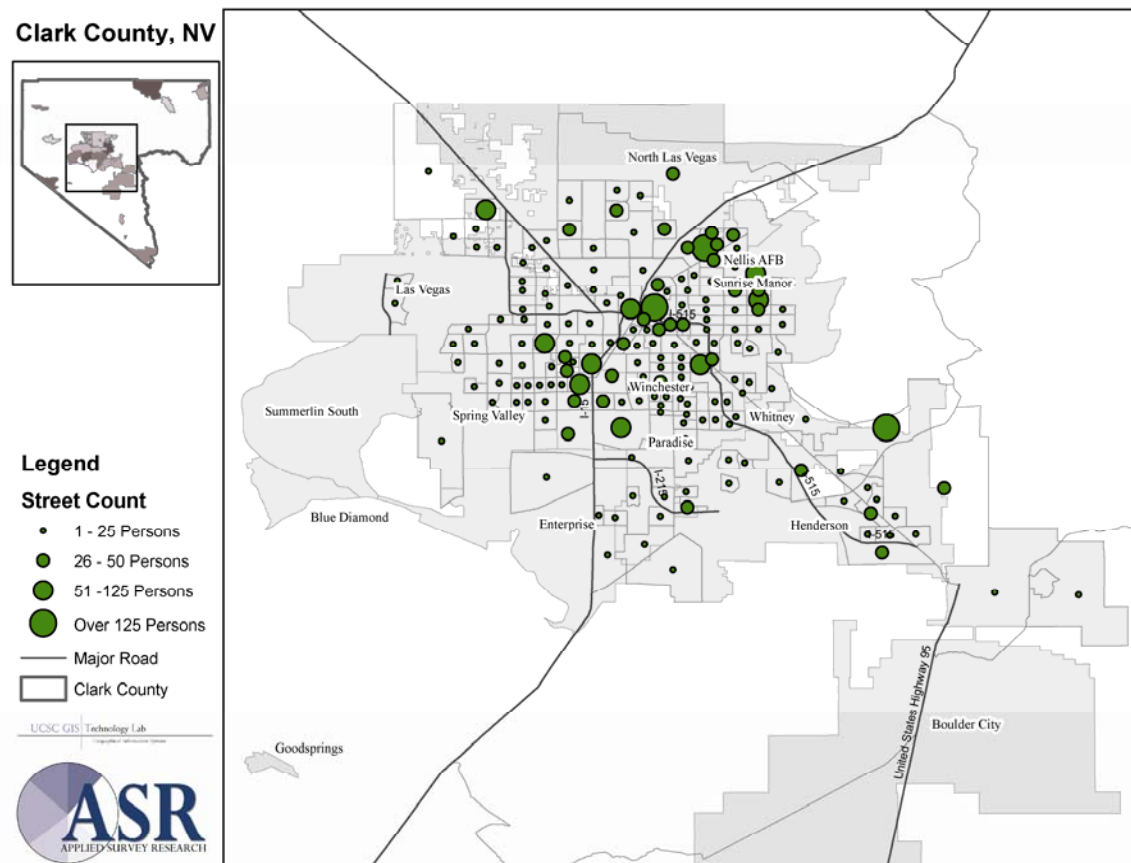
The unsheltered street homeless persons enumerated during the point-in-time count were assigned to the jurisdiction in which they were found. The following table presents the jurisdictional breakdown of the street homeless population, and the following map illustrates the geographical distribution of the street population.

Figure 4: Point-in-Time Unsheltered Street Population Totals by Jurisdiction and Family Status

Jurisdiction	Individuals	People in Families	Total People	Percent of Total
Boulder City	1	2	3	0.1%
Henderson	419	0	419	13.8%
Las Vegas	901	10	911	30.1%
Mesquite	17	0	17	0.6%
North Las Vegas	217	0	217	7.2%
Unincorporated Areas	1,445	15	1,460	48.2%
Totals	3,000	27	3,027	100.0%

Source: Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2009.

Figure 5: 2009 Unsheltered Street Homeless Population Density by Census Tract¹



Source: Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2009.

¹ Please note that unsheltered hidden homeless persons estimated by the General Population Telephone Survey are not included in the map.

A Profile of Homeless Persons

Of the 13,338 homeless persons identified in the 2009 point-in-time count, 53% were in shelter facilities and 47% were unsheltered.⁴ This highlights the importance of combined street-based and shelter-based enumerations, versus only shelter-centered enumeration efforts.

Nearly 32% of survey respondents had been homeless for a year or more.

Data from the survey revealed qualitative information about the homeless population. The following is an overview of the profile of homelessness based on the survey results:

- ✓ **Nearly 32% of survey respondents had been homeless for a year or more.**
- ✓ **Approximately 7% of all survey respondents (sheltered and unsheltered) had children under the age of 18 living with them.**
- ✓ **The top three races / ethnicities represented in the survey sample were Whites / Caucasians (52%), Blacks / African Americans (31%), and Hispanics / Latinos (9%).**
 - Whites / Caucasians comprised 53% of the total population of Clark County, Hispanics / Latinos comprised 27%, and Blacks / African Americans comprised 9%. Therefore, the survey suggests that Hispanics / Latinos were under-represented in the homeless population as compared to the general population of Clark County. Blacks / African Americans were over-represented in the homeless population in comparison to the general population.
- ✓ **50% of all survey respondents were between 31 - 50 years old.**
- ✓ **In the Southern Nevada Homeless Survey approximately 74% of homeless respondents were male, and 26% were female.**
 - The survey suggests that males were over-represented in the homeless population (74%) compared to the general male population of Clark County of 51%. Females, making up 26% of the survey population, were under-represented when compared to the County population estimate of 49% females.
- ✓ **26% of all survey respondents had not received their high school diploma or equivalent.**



⁴ The hidden homeless estimate is included in the unsheltered population, as these individuals, by their living conditions, are classified as unsheltered homeless persons according to the HUD definition.

Chronically Homeless

A profile of the chronically homeless was obtained from the data gathered from the homeless survey. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines a chronically homeless person as:

An unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been:

- *Continually homeless for one year or more; or*
- *Has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness within the past 3 years.*

It should be noted that, for the purposes of this study, “a disabling condition” was defined as a physical or developmental disability, mental illness, alcohol or drug abuse, depression, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), HIV / AIDS, or a chronic health condition.

Those currently living in transitional housing are not considered by HUD to be chronically homeless.

✓ **Of the 940 homeless survey respondents, 24% (223 respondents) could be considered chronically homeless.**

- The percentage of chronically homeless survey respondents increased from 21% (291 out of 1,378 persons) in 2007 to 24% in 2009.

The Daily Condition of Homeless Persons – Survey Results

All qualitative data about homelessness in this report were derived from direct surveys of a sample of homeless persons. As with all surveys that rely of self-reported data, results were potentially biased by memory / recall issues, though a review of the data did not indicate that this was a significant issue. Additionally, for critical profile subpopulation information, such as veteran status, unaccompanied minor status, and the prevalence of disabling conditions, the research design relied on self-described and self-defined responses. This is an approved method in homeless qualitative profiling due to the limitations in connecting homeless persons to their case management records and clinical profiles.

The following table presents HUD-mandated 2009 subpopulation data and provides a comparison to 2007 subpopulation data.

Figure 6: Homeless Subpopulations, 2007 – 2009 Comparison

Subpopulation	Sheltered				Unsheltered				Total			
	2007	2009	Net Change	Percent Change	2007	2009	Net Change	Percent Change	2007	2009	Net Change	Percent Change
Chronically Homeless ¹	174	117	-57	-32.8%	1,309	2,094	785	60.0%	1,483	2,211	728	49.1%
Severely Mentally Ill	888	1,636	748	84.2%	1,363	1,738	375	27.5%	2,251	3,374	1,123	49.9%
Chronic Substance Abuse	697	1,225	528	75.8%	2,473	2,427	-46	-1.9%	3,170	3,652	482	15.2%
Veterans	835	986	151	18.1%	1,486	1,276	-210	-14.1%	2,321	2,262	-59	-2.5%
Persons with HIV / AIDS	19	68	49	257.9%	76	82	6	7.9%	95	150	55	57.9%
Victims of Domestic Violence	215	637	422	196.3%	545	500	-45	-8.3%	760	1,137	377	49.6%
Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18 years of age)	128	55	-73	-57.0%	152	154	2	1.3%	280	209	-71	-25.4%

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

¹ The “sheltered” chronically homeless subpopulations include persons in emergency shelter only, per the HUD definition.

Length of Homelessness

- The majority of survey respondents (68%) had been homeless for less than one year.

Recurrence of Homelessness

- 12% of survey respondents indicated that this was their second episode of homelessness in the past twelve months.
- 17% stated that they had experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past year.

Usual Nighttime Accommodation

- Most survey respondents (54%) were sheltered (including those living in emergency shelters, other shelters, transitional housing, and residential recovery / rehabilitation programs). This closely approximated the sheltered percentage found during the point-in-time count.
- 31% of survey respondents were living outdoors, on the street, or in parks.

Foreclosure

- 4% of survey respondents cited their / their landlord’s home foreclosure as one of the top three causes of their homelessness.

Unemployment

- The vast majority of respondents (94%) indicated that they were not currently employed at the time of the survey.

Accessing Government Assistance

- 71% of respondents indicated that they were currently receiving one or more forms of government assistance.

Medical Care

- 41% of survey respondents reported that they usually go to a hospital emergency room (ER) when they need medical attention.
- Approximately 22% of homeless respondents stated that since they became homeless they have needed medical care but were unable to receive it.

Health Conditions

- 15% of homeless survey respondents indicated they were experiencing chronic health conditions at the time of the survey.
- 48% of respondents were experiencing a mental health issue at the time of the survey.⁵

Disabling Conditions

- 65% of the survey population indicated they have some type of disabling condition.⁶

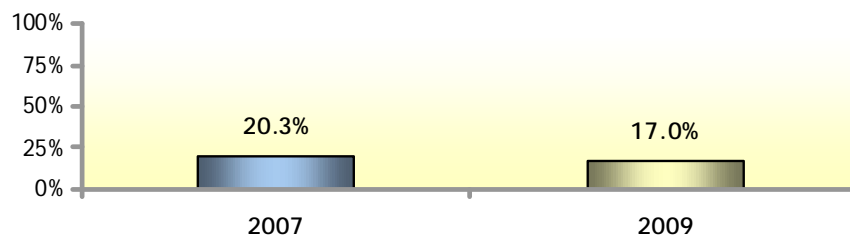
Addiction Issues

- 28% of survey respondents reported that they were currently experiencing a substance abuse problem (alcohol or drugs).

Veterans

- 16% of adult survey respondents indicated that they had served in the regular military (Army, Navy, Marines, or Air Force), 2% had served in the National Guard, and 1% had been enlisted in the Military Reserve.⁷
- The largest percentage of veterans (36%) was those 51 – 60 years old.
- Just over half of all homeless veterans (52%) were unsheltered.

Figure 7: Homeless Veterans as a Percentage of Overall PIT Count Result



2007 Overall PIT N=11,417; 2009 Overall PIT N=13,338

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

⁵ Mental health issues reported were mental illness, depression, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

⁶ Homeless survey respondents were asked to self-report whether they had any of the following disabling conditions: physical disability, mental illness, depression, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, chronic health problems, AIDS / HIV related illness, PTSD, and / or developmental disability. A respondent's self-definition of a disability might be different than the definitions of disabling conditions that HUD uses to define chronic homelessness.

⁷ The responses for "Regular Military," "National Guard," and "Reserve Unit" were not mutually exclusive.

Jail / Prison Transitions

- 26% of respondents reported becoming homeless immediately after their release from jail / prison.

Domestic Violence

- 20% of female survey respondents stated they were currently experiencing domestic violence.

Primary Reasons for Becoming Homeless

Just as we must rely on survey respondents' self-definitions of disabling conditions, we rely on their self-perceptions as to the top three causes of their homelessness. The responses given by homeless individuals in Clark County, presented in the following table, are consistent with other communities.

- ✓ **Overall, survey respondents most frequently cited the loss of job or unemployment as one of the top three events or conditions that led to their current episode of homelessness.**

Most respondents cited the loss of job or unemployment as a primary event that led to their current episode of homelessness.

- This cause was cited by approximately 67% of respondents.
- ✓ **Other prevalent causes of homelessness were alcohol or drug use (27%), family or domestic violence (12%), a gambling problem (12%), and incarceration (12%).**

Figure 8: Primary Reasons for Homelessness*

Reason	% of Total
Lost job	66.5%
Alcohol or drug use	27.2%
Family / domestic violence	12.2%
Gambling problem	11.9%
Incarceration	11.8%
Argument / family or friend asked you to leave	10.7%
Illness or medical problem	10.4%
Mental health issues	9.3%
Divorce or separated	7.6%
Landlord raised rent	6.0%
Don't know	4.3%
Landlord sold / stopped renting or re-used property	3.8%

Reason	% of Total
Did not receive housing assistance when I left jail / prison	3.3%
Hospitalization / treatment program	2.9%
Lost home I rented due to landlord's foreclosure	2.1%
Lost home I owned through foreclosure	2.1%
No jobs available	1.8%
Natural disaster / fire / flood	0.7%
For being lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender	0.6%
Death in family	0.5%
Got too old for foster care	0.4%
Other	14.2%

Multiple response question with 938 respondents offering 1,974 responses.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

* Respondents were asked for the top three events or conditions (unranked) that led to their homelessness.

Summary

The 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey revealed a diverse population with many different needs. However, a typical homeless profile can be constructed based on survey results. The homeless survey showed that the typical homeless person was 41 to 50 years old, was living in Clark County at the time they became homeless, had been homeless for less than one year, and was receiving some form of government assistance (most notably, Food Stamps). Demographically, there was a higher percentage of African Americans in the homeless population (31%) than the overall County population (9%). These findings are consistent with the profile revealed by the 2007 survey.

Additionally, 65% of respondents indicated they had one or more disabling conditions (such as depression, substance abuse, or chronic health problems). Twenty-four percent (24%) of those surveyed reported that they were currently experiencing some form of physical disability. Eighteen percent (18%) of survey respondents identified themselves as veterans; of those who had served in a war, Vietnam was the most common site of war service (36%).

65% of respondents indicated they had some disabling condition.

Key causes of homelessness included economic factors such as job loss or unemployment. Approximately 67% of homeless respondents reported a lost job as one of the top three reasons they became homeless. Ninety-four percent (94%) of survey respondents stated that they were currently unemployed. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of survey respondents reported that an alcohol or drug issue was one of the top three causes of their homelessness. Approximately 28% of all homeless respondents were experiencing currently substance abuse, highlighting the critical importance of support services.

The point-in-time street and shelter census identified 13,338 homeless people in Southern Nevada. This count, however, should be considered conservative since it is well known that even with the most thorough methodology, many homeless individuals stay in locations where they cannot be seen or counted by enumeration teams. A slim majority of those enumerated during the count were sheltered (53%), while 48% were unsheltered. Compared to the 2007 count, the overall homeless population increased by 17% (representing an additional 1,921 persons). However, within the context of this overall increase, the unsheltered population decreased by 16%, while the number of homeless persons in shelter and housing programs increased by 82%.

Homeless Census Findings

To accurately enumerate Clark County's homeless population, a point-in-time census was conducted of:

- Unsheltered homeless people, including those found on the streets, in vehicles, in makeshift shelters (such as tents), and encampments.
- Sheltered homeless people occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing, and domestic violence shelters, as well as those participating in Clark County's Financial Assistance Services (FAS) rental assistance program.

In addition, a telephone survey of the general population of Clark County was conducted to estimate the number of "hidden" homeless persons living in unsheltered locations on private property.

In this study, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) definition of homelessness – taken from Title 42, Chapter 119, Subchapter I, §10302(a) of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations based on the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act – was used. The definition is:

- *An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, and*
- *An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:*
 - *A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), or*
 - *An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or*
 - *A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.*

Certain homeless persons are excluded from this definition, including:

- Unsheltered homeless persons who were "doubled-up" in the home of family or friends;
- Homeless persons sheltered in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities on the night of the count; and
- Homeless youth who were living in rehabilitation facilities or hospitals as a result of their parent's illness.

In this report, the results conveyed are the unsheltered and sheltered homeless census findings that fit HUD's definition for reporting in the 2009 Continuum of Care (CoC) funding application. However, data for the populations sheltered in HUD-excluded institutions and programs were also collected and are mentioned in this report for service planning purposes, although they are not reported in the CoC funding application.

In 2009, the SNRPC implemented methodological improvements to the enumeration process, in an effort to more accurately count homeless populations living in less accessible places such as abandoned buildings, tunnel and wash areas, and remote desert areas. This year, enumeration

teams received specific instructions on how to safely look for signs of habitation of abandoned buildings; special teams of experienced outreach personnel entered and enumerated underground tunnels and washes; and teams of area law and code enforcement officers canvassed remote areas in all-terrain vehicles and by aircraft. As in 2007, a special youth count was also conducted in the afternoon, in order to more accurately enumerate the youth homeless population, which tends not to co-mingle with the adult homeless population. However, some specific groups – such as families and the migrant homeless – tend to stay in locations that are challenging to enumerate and were likely undercounted. We have tried to minimize any undercount or misrepresentation. Where we believe the enumeration and methodology may have resulted in an undercount or overcount, we have so stated.

Number and Characteristics of Homeless People

The point-in-time street count was conducted over a two-day period, from approximately 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. on January 28, 2009 and from approximately 2:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.⁸ on January 29, 2009, covering outlying areas of the County on the first morning and enumerating more densely populated urban areas on the second morning. Over the two-day period, census



enumeration teams canvassed all 345 U.S. Census Tracts in the County. Shelters and institutions in the County reported their occupancies for the night of January 28, 2009 to the Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator. As noted previously, because unaccompanied youth tend not to co-mingle with the adult homeless population, special youth enumeration teams consisting of currently homeless youth and youth homeless service providers enumerated unaccompanied homeless youth on the

afternoon of January 29, 2009, from 3:00 pm to 7:00 pm. The youth teams enumerated the greater Las Vegas area focusing on known congregation areas for youth, with special attention paid to avoiding duplication. They found considerably more unaccompanied homeless youth than were found in the general street census effort; therefore the research team felt there was little worry of duplication. The youth enumerated by these special teams were assigned tract locations post-facto and were integrated into the jurisdictional data illustrated in the previous table and map.

The number of homeless persons occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing, domestic violence shelters, and various institutions were enumerated in conjunction with the street count. While the number of people in rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, and jails is reported below, HUD does not allow their inclusion in the point-in-time enumeration summary reported in Exhibit One of the SuperNOFA application.

✓ **A total of 13,338 HUD-recognized homeless persons were enumerated through the point-in-time count.**

- 47% of these people (6,334) were unsheltered. This number included the individuals counted on the street; the number of people estimated to be living in the cars, vans, RVs, tents, and

⁸ The Cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas were enumerated from 2:00 – 6:00 a.m.; the City of Henderson was enumerated from 6:00 – 10:00 a.m.

encampments that were counted; and the “hidden” homeless estimate derived from the general population telephone survey.

- Approximately 23% (3,027) of the point-in-time (PIT) homeless population were enumerated during the street count.

Figure 9: Street Enumeration

	2007	2009	07 - 09 Net Change	07 - 09 Percent Change
Unsheltered Persons				
Total persons as individuals & in families	2,488	1,749	-739	-29.7%
Total persons in vehicles / camps / abandoned buildings	1,259	1,278	19	1.5%
People in Cars	159	149	-10	-6.3%
People in Vans / RVs	325	256	-69	-21.2%
People in Encampments	762	715	-47	-6.2%
People Reported by Park Rangers	13	0	-13	-100.0%
People in Abandoned Buildings	NA	158	NA	NA
TOTAL STREET ENUMERATION	3,747	3,027	-720	-19.2%

- Approximately 25% of the PIT population were “hidden” homeless persons (3,307), living in unsheltered locations on private property such as unconverted garages and vehicles. This number is a projection based on a telephone survey of 1,001 households in Clark County.

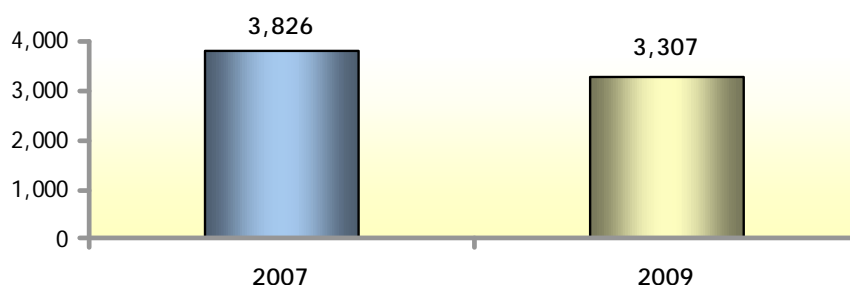
Figure 10: “Hidden” Homeless Estimate

	2007	2009	07 - 09 Net Change	07 - 09 Percent Change
TOTAL “HIDDEN” HOMELESS	3,826	3,307	-519	-13.6%

2007: These results are based on a random survey of 1,000 households contacted and projected against the 637,740 households in Clark County.

2009: These results are based on a random survey of 1,001 households contacted and projected against the 662,025 households in Clark County.

Figure 11: Number of “Hidden” Homeless Persons



Source: Applied Survey Research, Southern Nevada General Population Telephone Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, Southern Nevada General Population Telephone Survey, 2009.

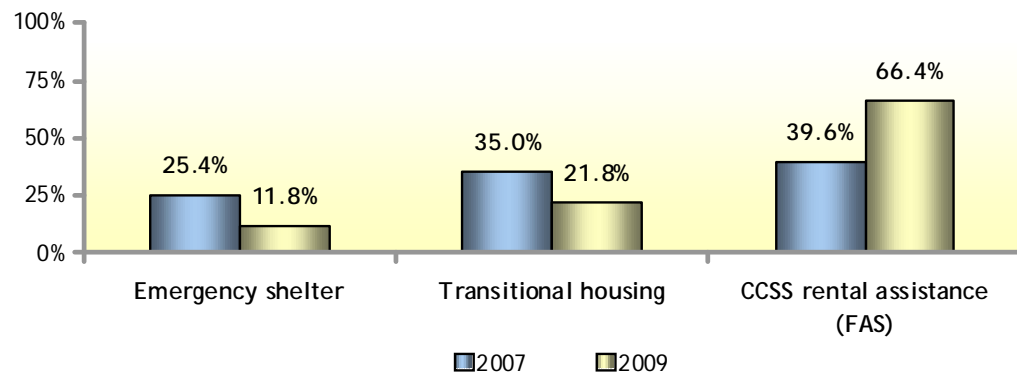
- 53% of the PIT population were sheltered (7,004). This number included the individuals occupying emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, including domestic violence shelter / housing programs and motel voucher programs.

Figure 12: Shelter Enumeration

Sheltered Persons	2007	2009	07 - 09 Net Change	07 - 09 Percent Change
Persons in Emergency Shelter	976	825	-151	-15.5%
Persons in Transitional Housing	1,347	1,529	182	13.5%
Persons on Clark County Social Service Rental Assistance (FAS)	1,521	4,650	3,129	205.7%
TOTAL SHELTERED PERSONS	3,844	7,004	3,160	82.2%

Note: The emergency shelter category included 9 persons using emergency shelter motel vouchers in 2007 and 4 persons using emergency shelter motel vouchers in 2009.

Figure 13: Percentage of Persons in Different Shelter Types

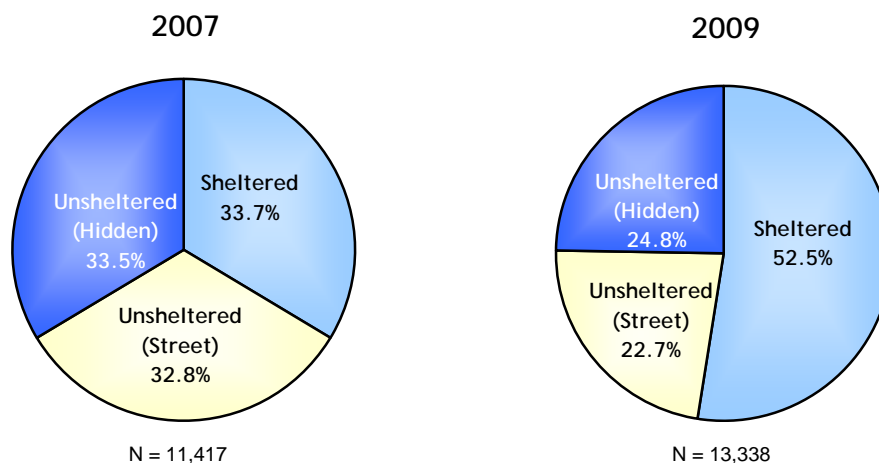


2007 N = 3,844; 2009 N = 7,004

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 *Southern Nevada Shelter and Institution Count*, 2007; Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator, 2009 *Southern Nevada Shelter and Institution Count*, 2009.

- An additional 307 persons were counted in institutional settings not recognized by HUD for the 2009 point-in-time count, such as residential rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, and jails. They are not included in the point-in-time homeless population reported above, as they are excluded by the HUD definition of homelessness used in this study, but are counted and reported here for use in outreach and service planning efforts.

Figure 14: Percentage Distribution of Total Homeless Persons

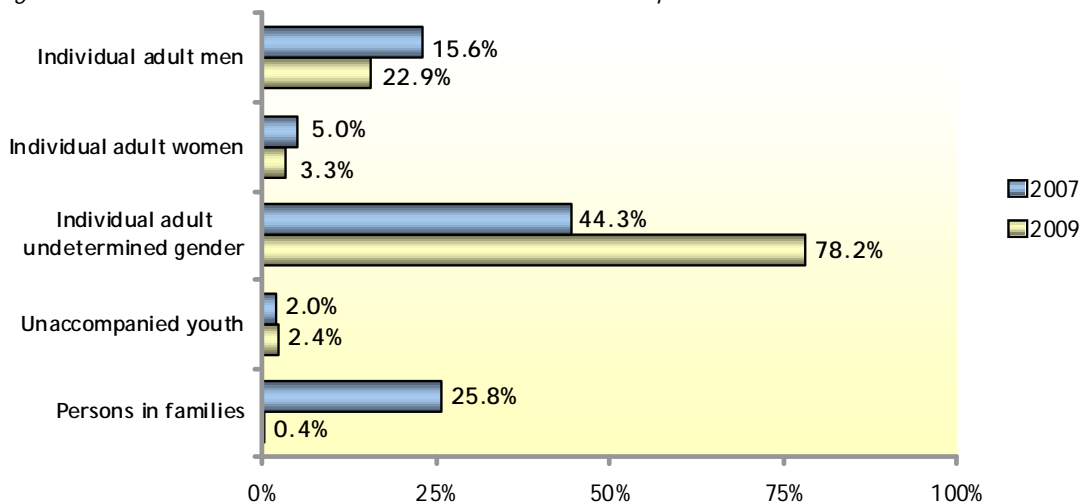


Source: Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2007; Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2009

- ✓ **Of the unsheltered homeless individual adults included in the street count and “hidden” homeless survey estimate, 16% were men, 3% were women, and 78% were of undetermined gender.⁹**
 - Of the unsheltered homeless individual adults whose gender was known, 83% were men and 17% were women.
- ✓ **2% of the unsheltered homeless were unaccompanied youth.**
- ✓ **Persons in families made up less than 1% of the unsheltered homeless population.**

2% of the unsheltered homeless were unaccompanied youth.

Figure 15: Unsheltered Homeless Persons, 2007 – 2009 Comparison



2007 N = 7,573; 2009 N = 6,334

Source: Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2007; Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2009.

⁹ The estimate of 3,307 “hidden” homeless was composed of individual adults; they are included in the “undetermined gender” category.

As evidenced by the previous graph, the number of individual adults of undetermined gender in the unsheltered population increased and the number of persons in families decreased. This was in large part due to the change in composition of the “hidden” homeless population. Whereas in 2007, the “hidden” population was divided equally between individuals and persons in families, in 2009, the “hidden” population was composed entirely of adult individuals.

- ✓ **52% of the unsheltered homeless population was “hidden” homeless, living in unsheltered locations on private property in Clark County.**
- ✓ **20% of all unsheltered homeless people were estimated by the presence of occupied cars, vans, RVs, encampments, and abandoned buildings sighted by enumeration teams.¹⁰**
- ✓ **Among the sheltered population, 88% were living in transitional housing programs and 12% were staying in emergency shelters.**
- ✓ **Of the sheltered population, 56% were individual adult males, 24% were individual adult females, 1% were unaccompanied youth, and 20% were persons in families.¹¹**

Figure 16: Homeless Census Population, 2007 – 2009 Comparison

	2007	2009	07 - 09 Net Change	07 - 09 Percent Change
UNSHeltered Homeless				
TOTAL UNSHELTERED STREET HOMELESS	3,747	3,027	-720	-19.2%
Total Persons (Individuals & Persons in Families)	2,488	1,749	-739	-29.7%
<i>Total Individual Adults (18 years +)</i>	2,295	1,568	-727	-31.7%
<i>Total Unaccompanied Youth (under 18 years)</i>	152	154	2	1.3%
<i>Total Persons in Families</i>	41	27	-14	-34.1%
Total Persons in Vehicles / Encampments / Abandoned Buildings	1,259	1,278	19	1.5%
<i>Persons in Cars</i>	159	149	-10	-6.3%
<i>Persons in Vans / RVs</i>	325	256	-69	-21.2%
<i>Persons in Encampments</i>	762	715	-47	-6.2%
<i>Persons Reported by Park Rangers</i>	13	0	-13	-100.0%
<i>Persons in Abandoned Buildings</i>	NA	158	NA	NA

(Continued on next page)

¹⁰ This number was estimated using results from the 2009 Homeless Survey. In the survey, homeless individuals living in vehicles, encampments, or abandoned buildings reported the total number of people who usually live there, and the average number of people living in each of these settings was calculated. These averages were multiplied by the number of vehicles, encampments, and abandoned buildings recorded during the census, for an estimate of the total number of people in these settings.

Because the 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey did not generate sufficient input on the number of people typically living in these locations to generate a reliable multiplier, ASR used the mean values for these multipliers across 6 counties in California and Nevada (including Clark County) to make these projections. These multiplier values were similar to the Southern Nevada-specific multipliers used in 2007. The following are the 2009 multipliers (2007 multipliers are shown in parentheses for comparison): automobile 1.48 (1.29), van / RV 2.10 (1.94), encampment 4.67 (4.59), and abandoned building 4.78 (NA).

¹¹ Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Homeless Census Population, 2007 – 2009 Comparison (continued)

	2007	2009	07 - 09 Net Change	07 - 09 Percent Change
TOTAL UNSHELTERED "HIDDEN" HOMELESS	3,826	3,307	-519	-13.6%
<i>Individual Adults</i>	1,913	3,307	1,394	72.9%
<i>Persons in Families</i>	1,913	0	-1,913	-100.0%
TOTAL UNSHELTERED PERSONS	7,573	6,334	-1,239	-16.4%
SHELTERED HOMELESS				
People in Emergency Shelter	976	825	-151	-15.5%
<i>Total Individual Adults (18 years +)</i>	839	720	-119	-14.2%
<i>Total Unaccompanied Youth (under 18 years)</i>	61	10	-51	-83.6%
<i>Total Persons in Families</i>	76	95	19	25.0%
People in Transitional Housing	1,347	1,529	182	13.5%
<i>Total Individual Adults (18 years +)</i>	957	1,188	231	24.1%
<i>Total Unaccompanied Youth (under 18 years)</i>	67	45	-22	-32.8%
<i>Total Persons in Families</i>	323	296	-27	-8.4%
People on CCSS Rental Assistance (FAS)	1,521	4,650	3,129	205.7%
TOTAL SHELTERED PERSONS	3,844	7,004	3,160	82.2%
TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS	11,417	13,338	1,921	16.8%

Source: Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2007; Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2009.

- ✓ **Since 2007, the number of unsheltered families has decreased, while the number of sheltered families has increased.**

Figure 17: *Homeless Families, 2007 – 2009 Comparison*

	2007	2009	07-09 Net Change	07-09 Percent Change
Number of Unsheltered Street Homeless Families	10	8	-2	-20.0%
Number of Persons in These Families	41	27	-14	-34.1%
Number of Unsheltered "Hidden" Homeless Families	638	0	-638	-100.0%
Number of Persons in These Families	1,913	0	-1,913	-100.0%
Number of Sheltered Homeless Families	285	338	53	18.6%
Number of Persons in These Families	942	1,370	428	45.4%

Source: Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2007; Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2009.

- ✓ **Overall, the percentage of the total homeless population that was sheltered increased from 2007 to 2009, while the percentages of unsheltered street and "hidden" homeless decreased.**

School District Homeless Data

The situation of homeless families and children is an area of particular concern. It should be noted here that the Clark County School District collects data on the number of homeless students, on an on-going basis. As of April 16, 2009, the number of homeless students identified and enrolled in the school district was 5,326. Of this population:

- 1,595 lived in hotels / motels,
- 3,297 lived in multi-family (“doubled-up”) living situations,
- 352 lived in shelters,
- 82 lived in cars, RVs, or parks.

It is unknown how many of these children may have been enumerated during the point-in-time count. In addition to concerns about possible duplication, these numbers are not included in the point-in-time homeless population because the definition of homelessness used by the school district is more inclusive than that which is set forth by HUD and because these numbers are not verified by site visits by school district staff.

Jurisdictional Data

Total Unsheltered Street Homeless Persons by Jurisdiction

The following tables show the total number of unsheltered street homeless persons enumerated in Clark County by jurisdictional area in 2009 and provide a comparison to 2007. Because the jurisdictional location of the unsheltered “hidden” homeless is unknown, they are not included in these tables.

Figure 18: Point-in-Time Unsheltered Street Population Totals by Jurisdiction and Family Status

Jurisdiction	Individuals	People in Families	Total People	Percent of Total
Boulder City	1	2	3	0.1%
Henderson	419	0	419	13.8%
Las Vegas	901	10	911	30.1%
Mesquite	17	0	17	0.6%
North Las Vegas	217	0	217	7.2%
Unincorporated Areas	1,445	15	1,460	48.2%
Totals	3,000	27	3,027	100.0%

Source: Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2009.

Figure 19: Point-in-Time Unsheltered Street Population Totals, by Jurisdiction, 2007 – 2009 Comparison

Jurisdiction	2007 Total People	2009 Total People	Net Change 07 - 09	Percent Change 07 - 09
Boulder City	3	3	0	0.0%
Henderson	691	419	-272	-39.4%
Las Vegas	1,281	911	-370	-28.9%
Mesquite	37	17	-20	-54.1%
North Las Vegas	140	217	77	55.0%
Unincorporated Areas	1,595	1,460	-135	-8.5%
Totals	3,747	3,027	-720	-19.2%

Source: Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census, 2007*; Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census, 2009*.

Countywide Annual Estimation

A point-in-time (PIT) homeless enumeration has an inherent bias of not capturing homeless persons who experience short episodes of homelessness during other times of the year. More people experience homelessness annually than can be counted at any given point in time. In any year, people will cycle in and out of homelessness. Counting only the homeless persons found in a January census, as mandated by HUD, could under-represent the experience of persons who are homeless during other timeframes.



Therefore, based on the point-in-time census population and responses to the 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, ASR used the annualization formula detailed by the Corporation for Supportive Housing to calculate an annual estimate of the number of homeless people in Clark County over the course of a year. This approach is the HUD-approved method for calculating the annual estimate of homeless people based on the point-in-time count. The following is an explanation of the annualization calculation.

Three factors were used to determine the annual estimate¹²:

- A = The point-in-time count of currently homeless people (both sheltered and unsheltered);
- B = The number of currently homeless people who became homeless within the last 7 days; and
- C = The proportion of currently homeless people who have experienced a previous homeless episode within the past 12 months.

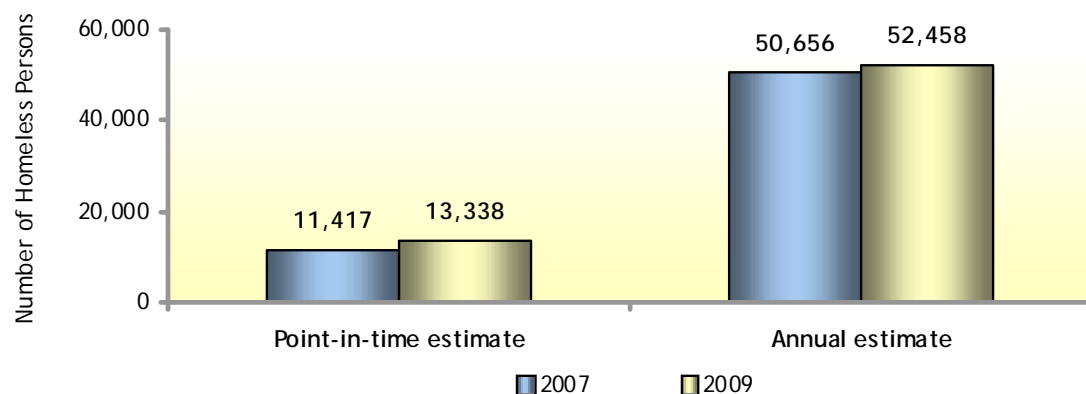
The equation for calculating the annual estimate: $A + [(B*51)*(1-C)] = \text{Annual estimate}$

- For Clark County: $13,338 + [(1,080.378*51) * (1 - 0.29)] = 52,458.487 \approx 52,458$

¹² Burt, Martha and Wilkins, Carol. Estimating the Need: Projecting from Point-in-Time to Annual Estimates of the Number of Homeless People in a Community and Using this Information to Plan for Permanent Supportive Housing. Corporation for Supportive Housing. March 2005.

- ✓ **The annual estimate for the number of homeless people in Clark County was 52,458 people.**
- ✓ **Based on the 2005 - 2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates profile, this annual estimate of homelessness represented approximately 3% of Clark County's total population of 1,774,086 people.¹³**
 - The PIT to annual multiplier for Clark County is therefore 3.93. This is probably due, in part, to a prevalence of homeless persons with relatively shorter episodes of homelessness. The fewer long-term homeless persons there are in a population, the greater the annual multiplier.
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the annual estimate of homeless people increased from 50,656 to 52,458.**

Figure 20: Point-in-Time and Annual Estimates of Homelessness in Clark County



Source: Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2007; Applied Survey Research, *Southern Nevada Homeless Census*, 2009.

Figure 21: Annualization Data

	2007	2009	07 - 09 Net Change	07 - 09 Percent Change
People Experiencing Homelessness in a Single Year (Clark County Annual Estimate) ¹	50,656	52,458	1,802	3.6%
PIT to Annual Multiplier	4.44	3.93	--	--
Percentage of County's Total Population Who Are Homeless ²	3.0%	3.0%	0	--

¹ Clark County Annual Estimate calculations:
 2007: $11,417 + [(1,233.036 \times 51) \times (1 - 0.376024)] = 50,655.628$ (or 50,656)
 2009: $13,338 + [(1,080.378 \times 51) \times (1 - 0.29)] = 52,458.487$ (or 52,458)

² 2007 Population = 1,691,213 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005.
 2009 Population = 1,774,086 Source: American Community Survey 2005 - 2007 3-Year Estimates.

¹³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 - 2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, 2009.

Homeless Survey Findings

The following section provides an overview of the findings generated from the Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Altogether, 940 valid surveys were administered between February 9 and March 19, 2009. Approximately 1% of these surveys were conducted in Spanish or other languages. Missing values have been intentionally omitted from the survey results. *Therefore, the total number of respondents for each question will not always equal the total number of surveys.* A detailed explanation of the methodology used for the 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey can be found in Appendix I. A copy of the survey instrument, as well as a complete list of survey questions and responses, can be found in Appendices III and IV, respectively.

Demographics

In order to measure the diversity of homeless residents in Clark County, respondents were asked to answer several demographic questions pertaining to their age, gender, ethnicity, and military service.

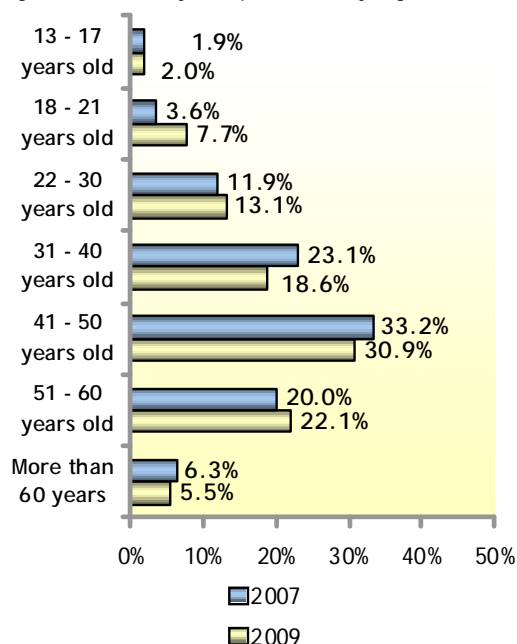
Age

- ✓ **The highest percentage of survey respondents (31%) were between 41 and 50 years of age.**
- ✓ **2% of respondents were youth under the age of 18.**
- ✓ **6% of those surveyed were seniors (over 60 years old).**

Gender

- ✓ **Male respondents accounted for 74% of those surveyed.**
- ✓ **26% of survey respondents were female.**
 - 10% of female respondents indicated that they were pregnant.
- ✓ **One survey respondent identified as transgendered.**

Figure 22: Survey Respondents by Age



2007 N = 1,349; 2009 N = 937

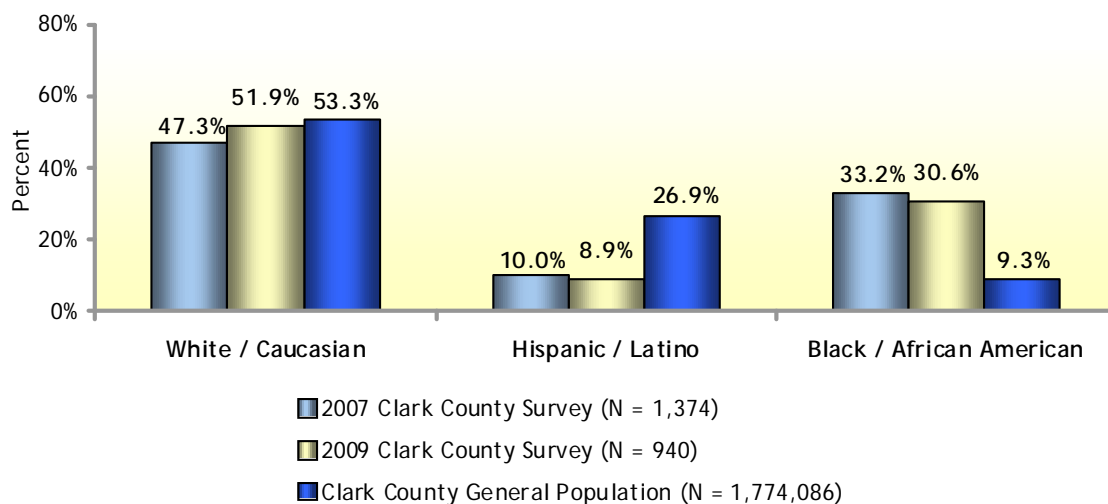
Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Race / Ethnicity

- ✓ 52% of homeless survey respondents identified their racial / ethnic group as White / Caucasian.
- ✓ 31% of homeless survey respondents identified as Black / African American.
- ✓ 9% of survey respondents said they were Hispanic / Latino.
- ✓ In the overall County population, 53% of residents were Caucasian, 9% were African American, and 27% were Hispanic / Latino, indicating an over-representation of Blacks / African Americans in the homeless population and an underrepresentation of Hispanics / Latinos.¹⁴
- ✓ Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of White / Caucasian homeless survey respondents increased from 47% to 52%.



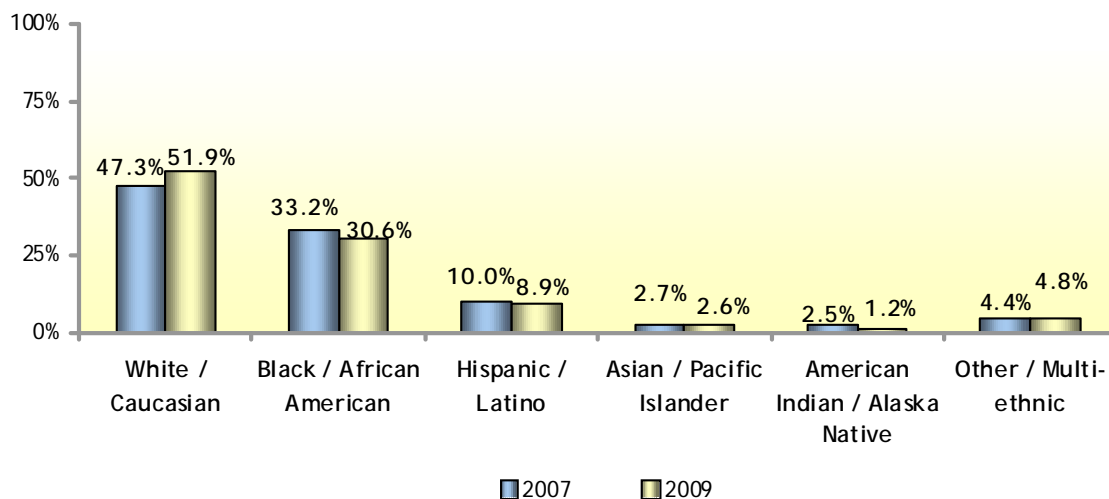
Figure 23: Respondents by Race / Ethnicity (Top 3 Race / Ethnicities) and Comparison to General Population



Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009; Clark County General Population data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 - 2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, 2009.

¹⁴ Clark County General Population data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 - 2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, 2009.

Figure 24: Race / Ethnicity – All Survey Respondents



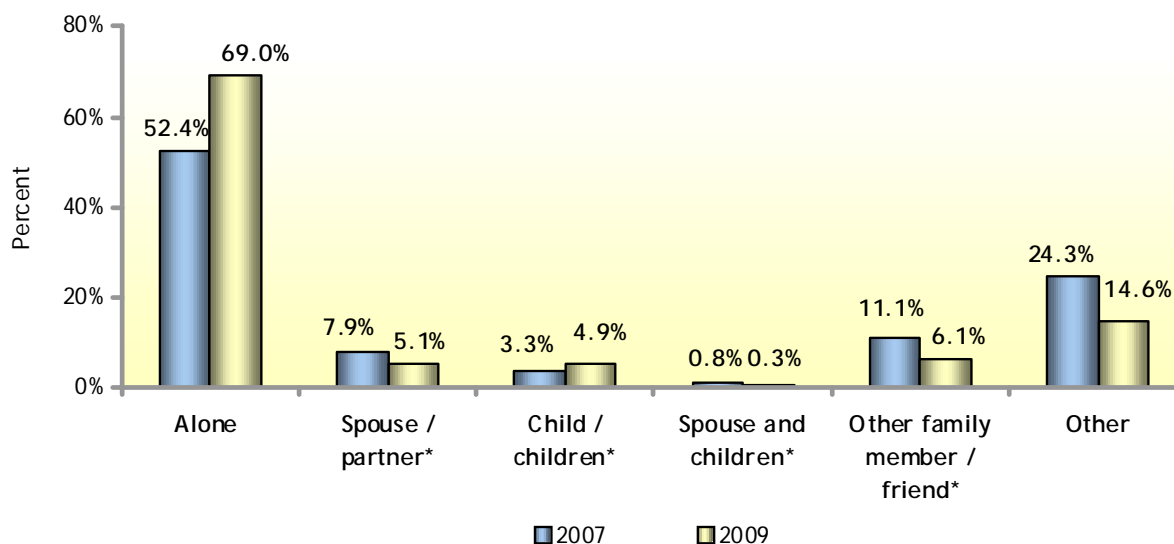
2007 N=1,374; 2009 N=940

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Living Status

- ✓ **69% of survey respondents indicated they were living alone at the time of the survey.**
- ✓ **Of those who reported living with other persons, 18% were living with a spouse or partner.**
- ✓ **17% of those living with other persons reported that they were living with a child / children.**
- ✓ **14% of respondents who were not living alone indicated that they were living with friends.**

Figure 25: With Whom Do Respondents Live?



2007 N = 1,356; 2009 N = 940

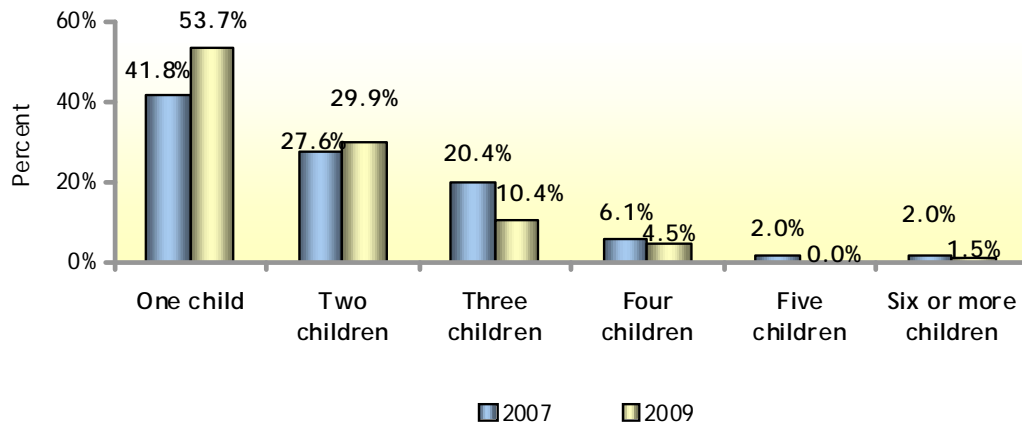
Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

* These response options may include respondents who also live with "other" in addition to the above-described living situations.

Homeless Families with Children

- ✓ **69 respondents indicated they were currently living with children under the age of 18.**
- ✓ **Of the respondents who had minor children living with them, 54% had one minor child living with them, and 30% had two minor children.**
- ✓ **78 respondents reported having children age 18 years or older living with them.**

Figure 26: Respondents With Children Under 18 Years Old Living With Them, by Number of Children



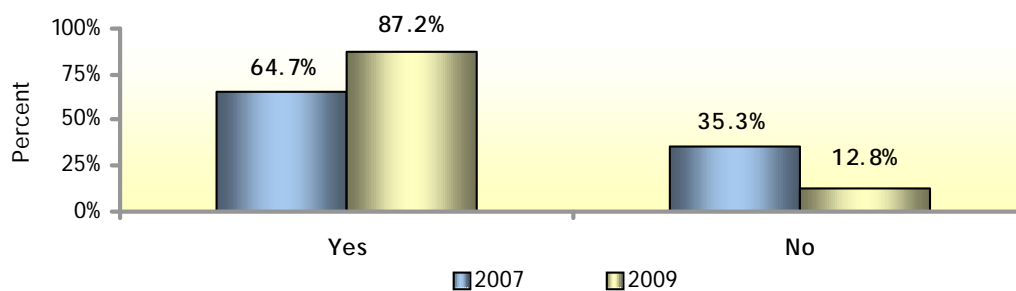
2007 N = 98; 2009 N = 67

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Child Education

- ✓ **87% of respondents who had school-aged children (ages 6 – 17 years) living with them indicated their children were attending school.**
- ✓ **13% stated that their children were not attending school.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of homeless survey respondents reporting that their children were in school increased from 65% to 87%.**

Figure 27: If Respondents' Children Are Old Enough, Are They In School?



2007 N = 68; 2009 N = 47

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

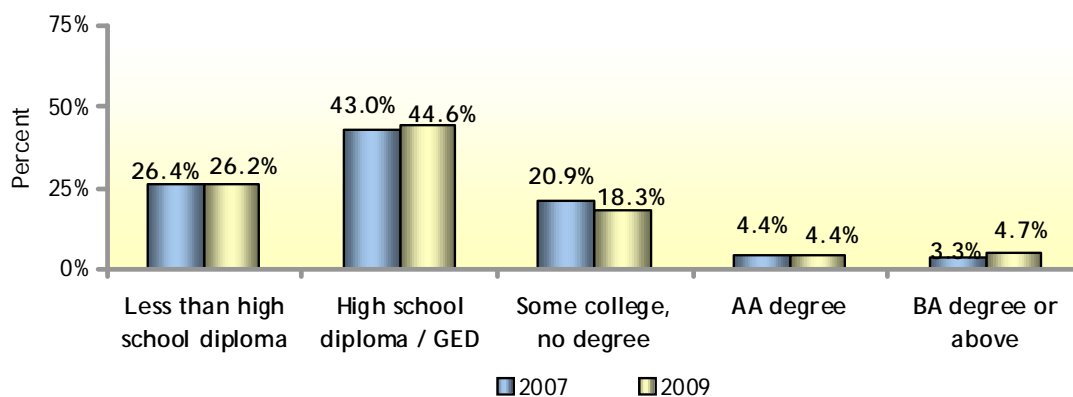
Children in Foster Care

- ✓ **Of the respondents who indicated they had children, regardless of whether the child lived with them, 19% reported they had one or more child in foster care.**
 - This percentage remained at 19% from 2007 to 2009.

Educational Attainment¹⁵

- ✓ **26% of survey respondents indicated they did not have a high school degree or GED, compared to 18% of people in the overall County population.¹⁶**
- ✓ **45% of respondents completed their high school diploma or GED, as their highest level of education.**
- ✓ **5% had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 20% of people in the overall County population.¹⁷**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of homeless respondents with 4-year college degrees or higher degrees increased from 3% to 5%.**

Figure 28: Highest Level of Education Completed



2007 N=1,356; 2009 N=933

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

¹⁵ These survey data include all respondents, including youth under 18 years of age.

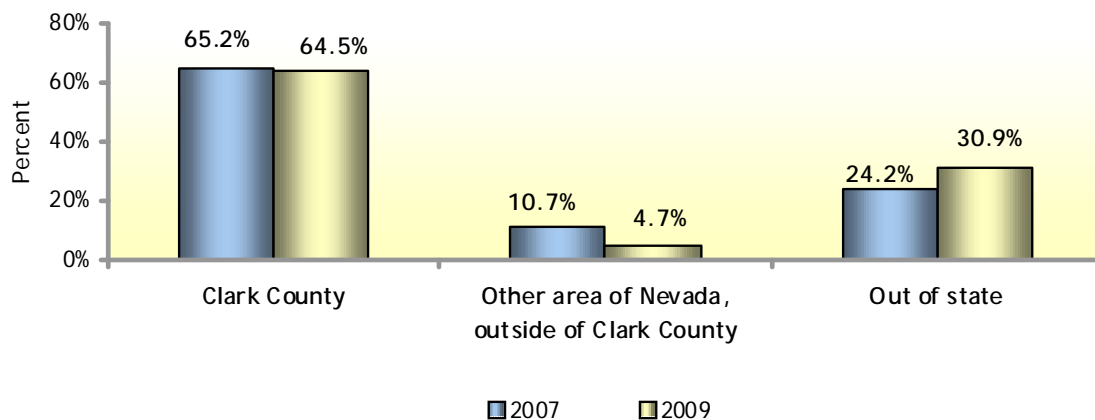
¹⁶ Clark County data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, 2009. The universe for this data set is Clark County residents 25 years or older.

¹⁷ Ibid.

County Residency

- ✓ **The majority of survey respondents (65%) indicated they had been living in Clark County at the time they became homeless.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of homeless people who were living in Clark County / Southern Nevada at the time they became homeless remained the same (65%).**
- ✓ **The percentage of respondents living out of state at the time they became homeless increased from 24% to 31%.**

Figure 29: Where Respondents Were Living at the Time They Most Recently Became Homeless



2007 N = 1,352; 2009 N = 940

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Note: In 2007, this question referred to "Southern Nevada" rather than Clark County.

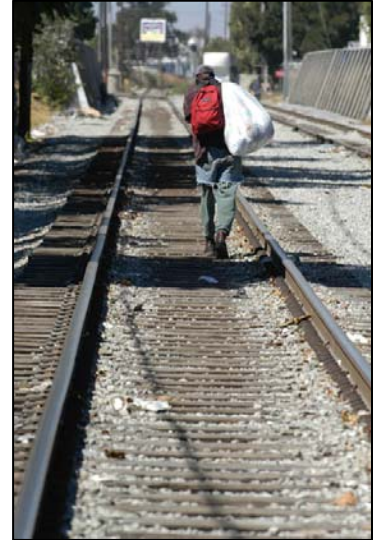
- ✓ **Of the survey respondents who indicated they had been living in the County at the time they became homeless, the majority (63%) had been living in the County for 3 or more years before they became homeless.**
- ✓ **Of the 36% of survey respondents who indicated they had been living outside the County at the time they became homeless, the majority (56%) reported coming to the County for a job or because they were seeking work, and 8% stated they came because their family or friends were in the County.**

Profiles of Homelessness

Profiles of homelessness vary greatly among respondents. While many respondents were experiencing homelessness for the first time, or had been homeless for just a few months, others had been homeless repeatedly or for extended periods of time. Characteristics such as usual nighttime sleeping arrangements, the use of government assistance or other services, and causes of homelessness differed from respondent to respondent.

The economic crisis seems to have made it more difficult to end one's homelessness. The lack of job availability was a more frequent response to an inquiry on barriers to employment in 2009 than in 2007, and the lack of employment was cited by a greater percentage of respondents as a barrier to attaining permanent housing.

To track the impact of the mortgage crisis on homelessness, the 2009 survey queried respondents about foreclosure as a cause of homelessness. These responses indicate that the majority (30 out of 39) of those who reported their own or their landlord's foreclosure as a cause of their homelessness had become homeless in the last 12 months.



Chronic Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines chronic homelessness as:

An unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been:

- *Continually homeless for one year or more, or*
- *Has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness within the past 3 years.*

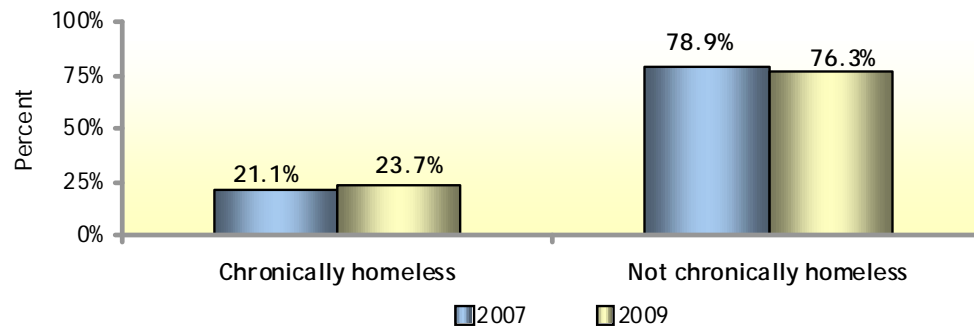
Those currently living in transitional housing are not considered by HUD to be chronically homeless.

For the purposes of this study, a “disabling condition” can be defined as a physical or mental disability (such as mental illness, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, or depression), alcohol or drug abuse, HIV / AIDS, chronic health conditions, or a developmental disability.

✓ **Of the 940 homeless persons interviewed, approximately 24% (223 respondents) could be considered chronically homeless.**

- The percentage of chronically homeless respondents increased slightly from 21% to 24% from 2007 to 2009.

Figure 30: Percentage of Homeless Population Who Were Chronically Homeless



2007 N = 1,378; 2009 N = 940

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

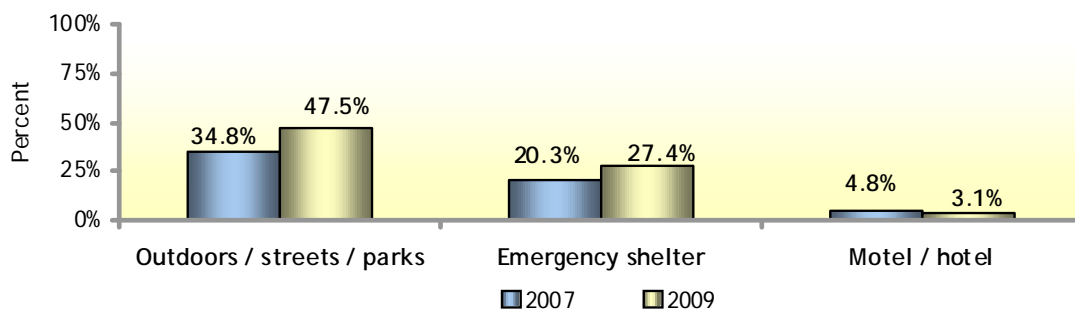
- ✓ **It is estimated that on any given night, Southern Nevada had a chronically homeless population of approximately 2,211 persons.**
 - The chronically homeless survey results were used to project approximately how many people are chronically homeless in Southern Nevada at a given point in time.
 - It should be noted that this figure is derived from the population of homeless persons who are eligible to be considered chronically homeless by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; therefore the chronically homeless population includes only those homeless persons who are individuals, unsheltered or staying in emergency shelters, and does not include those in transitional housing, jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities, or anyone in a family.
- ✓ **33% of unsheltered survey respondents can be considered chronically homeless, compared with 16% of sheltered survey respondents.**
 - Compared to 2007, the percentage of sheltered respondents who were chronically homeless decreased (from 19% to 16%), while the percentage of unsheltered respondents who were chronically homeless increased (from 23% to 33%).
 - One factor in the increase of the unsheltered chronically homeless figure for 2009 is the change in the composition of the hidden homeless population. Whereas in 2007, only half of the hidden population was unaccompanied adults eligible for inclusion in the chronic calculation, in 2009 the entire population was eligible, as they were all individual adults without children living with them.
 - Another possible explanation for the increase in the chronically homeless number is that, while Clark County Social Service has made tremendous progress in moving homeless individuals into transitional housing in the past two years (at which point they are no longer considered to be chronically homeless by HUD), those with disabling conditions who have been homeless repeatedly or for extended periods of time are often the most difficult to house. Thus, the non-chronic homeless population may have been moved into housing at a higher rate, leaving a larger percentage of chronically homeless persons on the street.

Figure 31: Sheltered and Unsheltered Chronically Homeless

	2007		2009		07 - 09 Net Change	07 - 09 Percent Change
	Number of Chronically Homeless Persons	Percent Chronically Homeless Persons*	Number of Chronically Homeless Persons	Percent Chronically Homeless Persons*		
Sheltered	174	19.3%	117	16.0%	-57	-32.8%
Unsheltered	1,309	23.3%	2,094	33.2%	785	60.0%
TOTAL	1,483	21.1%	2,211	23.7%	728	49.1%

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

* These are the percentages of chronically homeless persons for the respective population categories (i.e., sheltered, unsheltered, and total population).

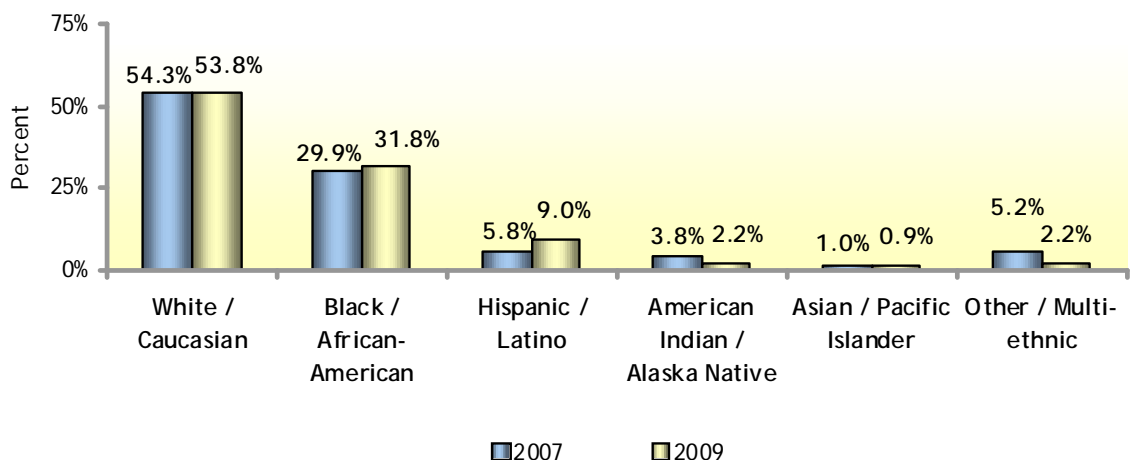
Figure 32: Where Do You Usually Stay at Night? (Chronically Homeless Persons), 2007 – 2009
Comparison of Selected Locations

2007 N=290; 2009 N=223

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

- ✓ **75% of chronically homeless people were male.**
- ✓ **The majority of chronically homeless people were White / Caucasian (54%), followed by Black / African American (32%), and Hispanic / Latino (9%).**

Figure 33: Chronically Homeless Population by Ethnicity

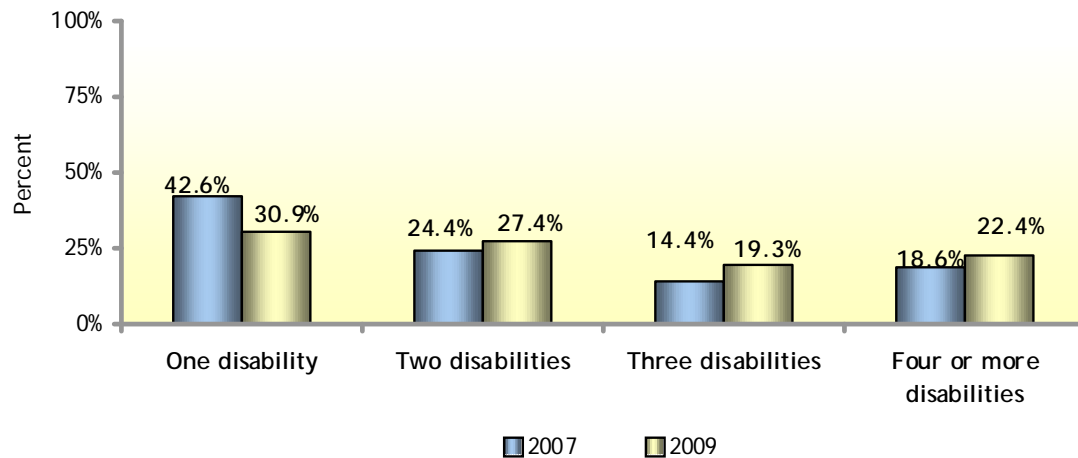


2007 N = 291; 2009 N = 222

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

- ✓ **69% of chronically homeless people had two or more disabling conditions.¹⁸**

Figure 34: Number of Disabling Conditions Among Chronically Homeless



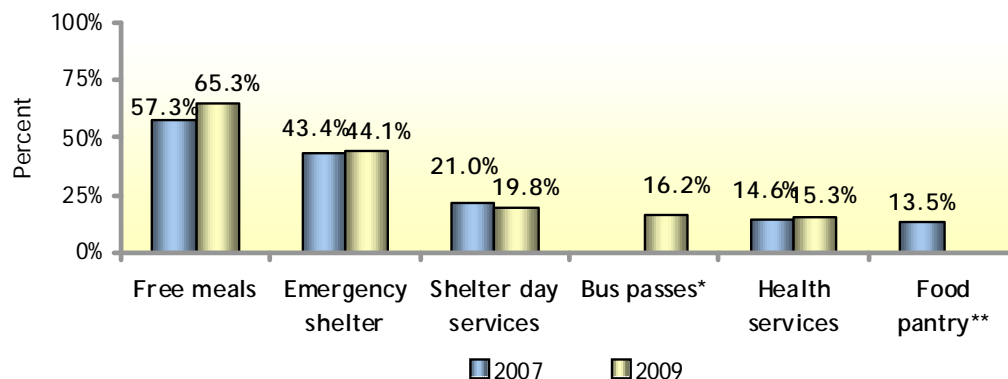
2007 N = 291; 2009 N = 223

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Note: Disabilities include physical or developmental disabilities, mental illness, depression, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, HIV / AIDS, and chronic health conditions.

- ✓ **The top five services used by the chronically homeless were free meals, emergency shelters, shelter day services, bus passes, and health services.**

Figure 35: Services Used by Chronic Homeless Persons (Top 5 Responses), 2007 – 2009 Comparison



2007: Multiple response question with 291 respondents offering 267 responses.

2009: Multiple response question with 222 respondents offering 494 responses.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

* "Bus passes" was one of the top 5 responses in 2009 only.

** "Food pantry" was one of the top 5 responses in 2007 only.

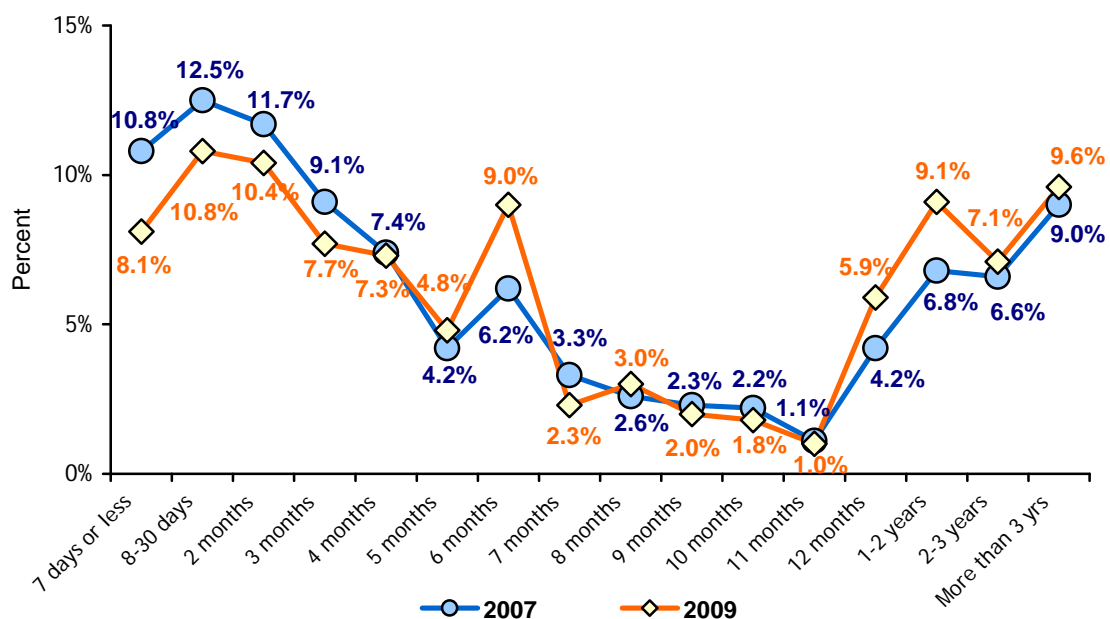
- ✓ **11% of chronically homeless respondents stated that they were not using any services / assistance.**

¹⁸ Disabling conditions include physical or developmental disabilities, mental illness, depression, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, HIV / AIDS, and chronic health conditions.

Length of Homelessness

- ✓ The majority of all survey respondents (68%) had been homeless for less than one year.
- ✓ 6% of those surveyed had been homeless for one year.
- ✓ 26% of respondents had been homeless for more than a year.
 - The following graph – comparing length of homelessness data from 2007 and 2009 – seems to indicate that it takes up to a year for many people to end their homelessness, but after a year it is more difficult to exit homelessness.

Figure 36: Length of Homelessness Since Last Permanent Housing Situation



2007 N=1,347; 2009 N=933

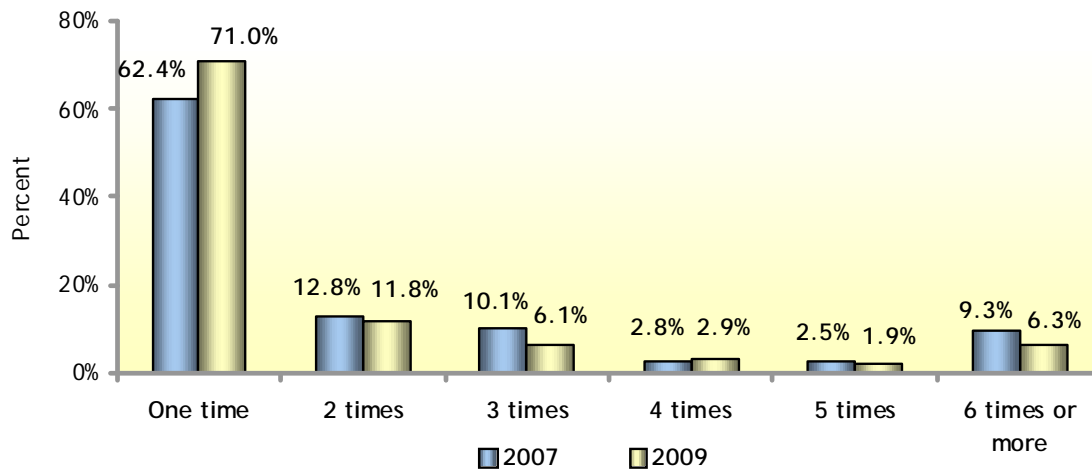
Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Recurrence of Homelessness

- ✓ 71% of respondents indicated that they had been homeless only once (their current period of homelessness) in the past 12 months.
- ✓ 12% of respondents indicated that this was their second episode of homelessness in the past 12 months.
- ✓ 17% stated that they had experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past year.
- ✓ 19% had been homeless four or more times in the past three years.

- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of people who had been homeless just one time in the past year increased from 62% to 71%.**

Figure 37: In the Last 12 Months, Number of Times Respondents Have Been Homeless, Including This Last Time



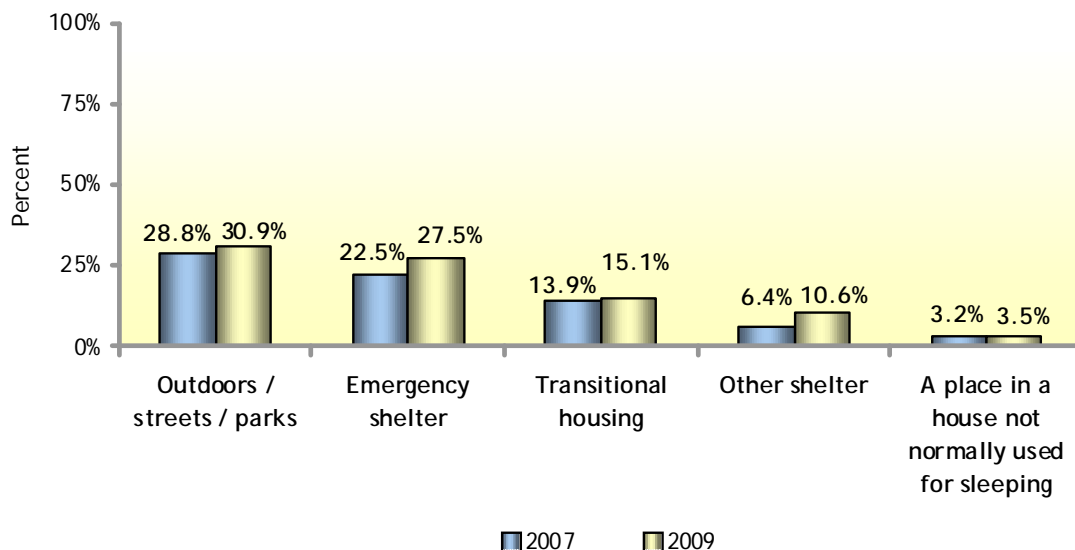
2007 N = 1,343; 2009 N = 935

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Usual Nighttime Accommodations

- ✓ **Most respondents (54%) were living in a shelter, housing, or residential recovery program (including emergency shelters, other shelters, transitional housing, and residential recovery / rehabilitation programs).**
- ✓ **31% of survey respondents were living outdoors, on the street, or in parks.**
- ✓ **7% were living in an indoor area not normally used for sleeping (place in house not normally used for sleeping, abandoned building, backyard or storage structure, public facility, unconverted garage / attic / basement).**
- ✓ **3% of those surveyed said that they usually stay in a motel / hotel.**
- ✓ **1% of respondents indicated that they live in an encampment.**
- ✓ **2% of respondents reported living in some type of vehicle (including cars, vans, and campers).**



Figure 38: Where Do You Usually Stay at Night? (Top 5 Responses in 2009)

2007 N=1,358; 2009 N=931

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Note: Per Homeless Census data, 66.3% of the 2007 homeless population were defined as unsheltered, compared to 47.5% of the 2009 homeless population.

Shelter Use

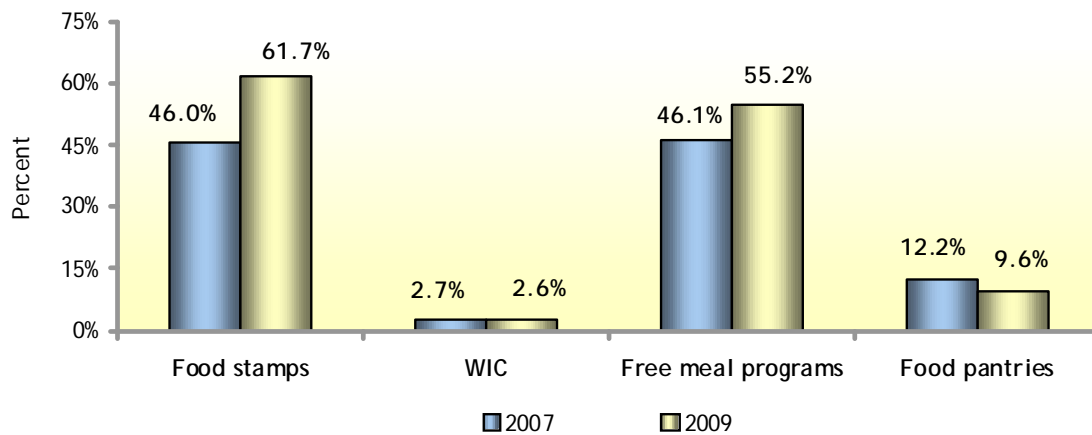
- ✓ **22% of survey respondents stated that they had tried to stay at an emergency shelter in the last 30 days and had been turned away.**
- ✓ **1% of respondents had been turned away from a transitional program in the last 30 days, and another 2% had been turned away from both emergency and transitional programs.**
- ✓ **The lack of available beds was cited by the majority of the respondents (70%) as the reason they were not admitted to the shelter / housing program.**
 - The second and third most prevalent reasons given for being turned away from a shelter / housing program were alcohol / drug problems and lack of identification (7% each).

Access to Food

- ✓ **From 2007 to 2009, the percentage of respondents who were receiving Food Stamps increased from 46% to 62%, while the percentage of respondents receiving WIC was unchanged at 3%.**
- ✓ **Participation in free meal programs among survey respondents increased from 46% in 2007 to 55% in 2009.**

- ✓ **The percentage of respondents receiving food from a food pantry slightly decreased from 12% in 2007 to 10% in 2009.**

Figure 39: Use of Food / Nutrition Programs by Respondents



Food Stamps / WIC: Multiple response question with 1,287 respondents offering 1,608 responses in 2007 and 921 respondents offering 1,170 responses in 2009.

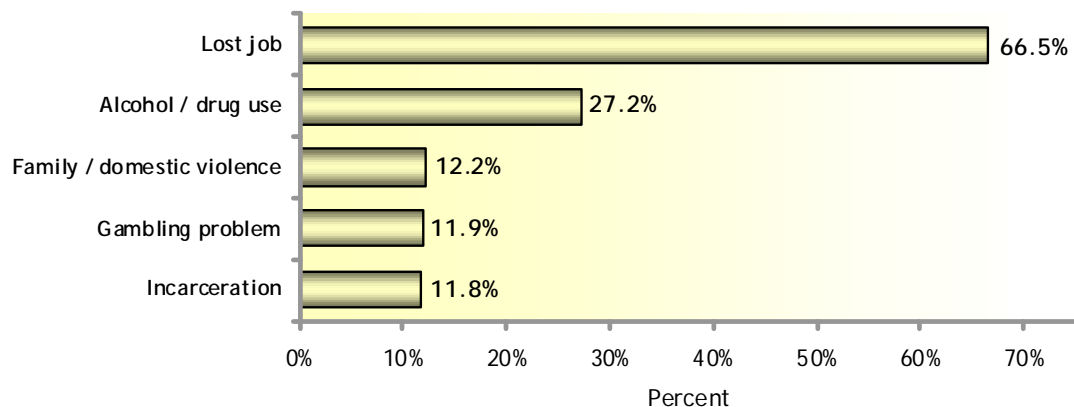
Free Meals / Food Pantries: Multiple response question with 1,335 offering 2,810 responses in 2007 and 938 respondents offering 1,998 responses in 2009.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Causes of Homelessness

- ✓ **67% of respondents indicated the loss of a job was one of the top three causes of their homelessness.¹⁹**
- ✓ **27% of those surveyed cited alcohol or drug use as one of their top three causes of their homelessness.**
- ✓ **Family / domestic violence, a gambling problem, and incarceration were each cited by 12% of respondents as one of the top three causes of their homelessness.**

Figure 40: Events or Conditions That Led to Current Episode of Homelessness (Top 5 Responses)



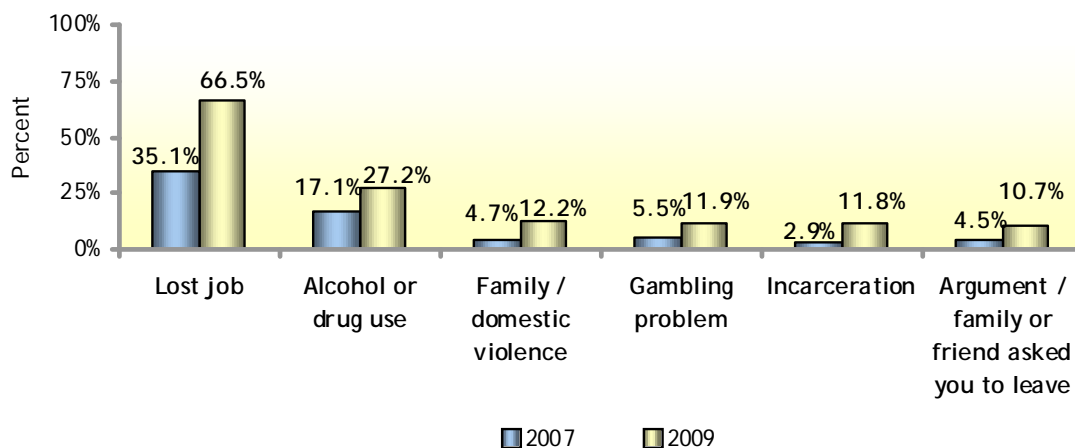
Multiple response question with 938 offering 1,974 responses.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

¹⁹ Respondents did not rank the causes of their homelessness.

The following graph shows responses about the causes of homelessness given by survey respondents in 2007 and 2009. Please note that the percentages are not directly comparable, as the question was changed in 2009 to inquire about the top three causes instead of the primary cause.

Figure 41: Primary Reason(s) for Homelessness, 2007 and 2009*



2007 N=1,358; 2009 Multiple response question with 938 respondents offering 1,974 responses.

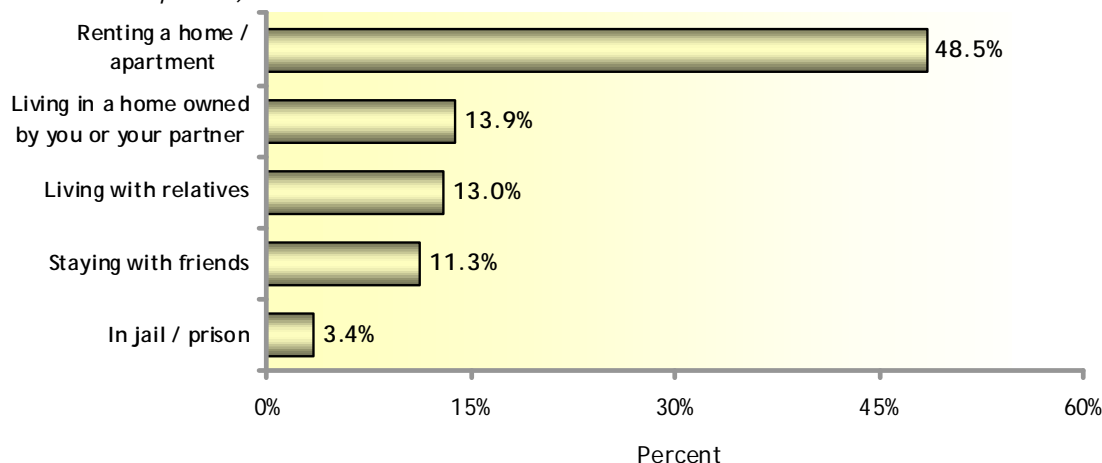
Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

* In 2009, respondents were asked to indicate the top three reasons (unranked) for their homelessness.

Previous Living Arrangements

- ✓ **Most homeless respondents (49%) indicated they were renting a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless.**
- ✓ **24% of respondents were staying with family or friends before they became homeless.**
- ✓ **14% of those surveyed were living in a home they or their partner owned.**
- ✓ **3% of respondents were in jail or prison immediately before they became homeless.**

Figure 42: Living Arrangements Immediately Prior to Becoming Homeless This Past Time (Top 5 Responses)



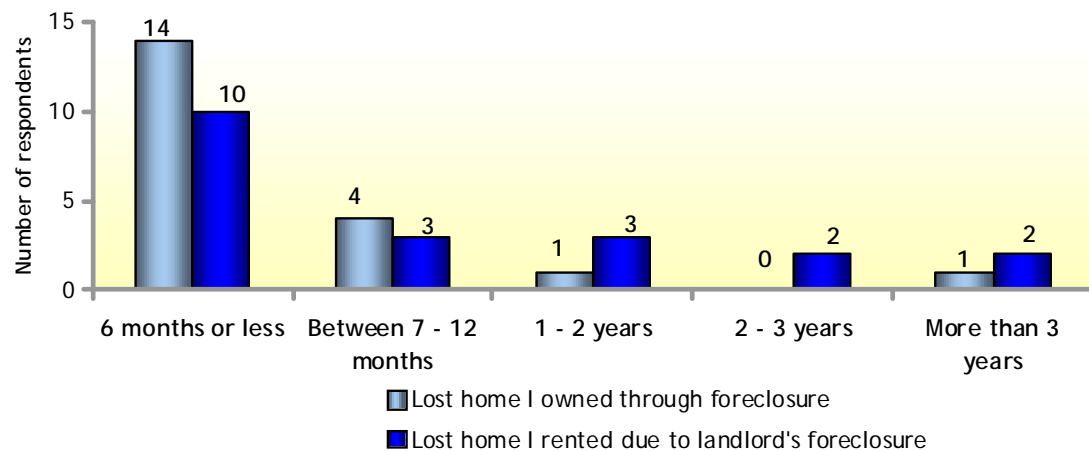
N = 937

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Foreclosure

- ✓ 20 respondents cited the foreclosure of their home as one of the top three causes of their homelessness; 18 of these people had been homeless for 12 months or less.
- ✓ 20 respondents cited the foreclosure of the home they were renting as one of the top three causes of their homelessness; 13 of these people had been homeless for 12 months or less.
- ✓ Although the majority of respondents citing foreclosure as a cause of their homelessness became homeless within the past year, this was not an exclusively recent phenomenon.

Figure 43: Length of Homelessness Since Loss of Home Due to Foreclosure



Owned home N=20; Rented home N=20

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

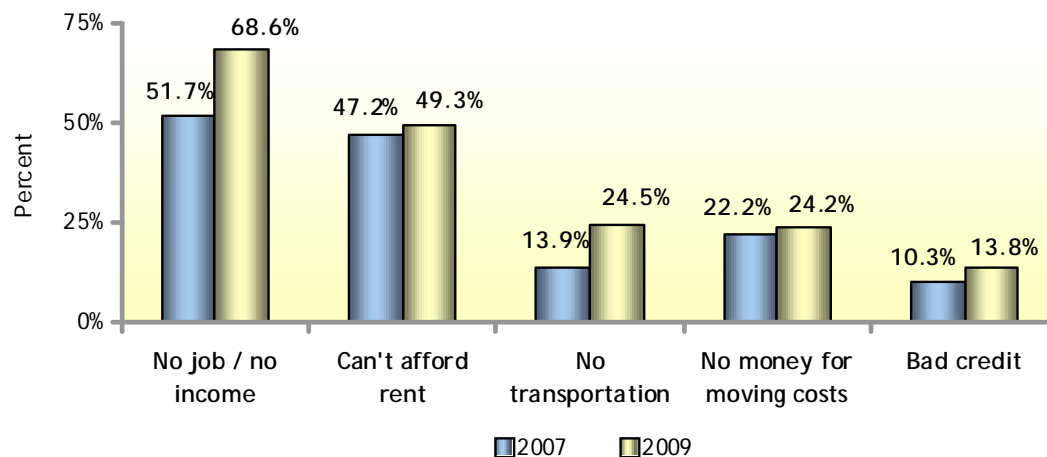
Note: When survey respondents were asked about the reasons for their homelessness, 20 respondents stated "I lost the home I owned through foreclosure," and 20 of respondents stated "I lost the home I rented due to landlord's foreclosure" as one of the top three reasons. Frequencies rather than percentages are shown, due to small N's.

Obstacles to Obtaining Permanent Housing

- ✓ 69% cited unemployment or no income as a major obstacle to securing housing.
 - This percentage increased from 2007, when 52% of respondents cited this as an obstacle.
- ✓ 49% of respondents indicated that they could not afford rent payments.
- ✓ 25% cited a lack of transportation as a barrier to securing permanent housing.
- ✓ 24% respondents said they had no money for moving expenses (security deposit, first and last months' rent).
- ✓ Between 2007 and 2009, an increasing percentage of respondents said that "no job" and "bad credit" were preventing them from securing permanent housing.

- ✓ **7% of respondents stated that their criminal record was a barrier to securing permanent housing.**

Figure 44: Barriers to Obtaining Permanent Housing (Top 5 Responses in 2009)



Multiple response question with 1,353 respondents offering 2,427 responses in 2007 and 933 respondents offering 1,953 responses in 2009.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Sources of Income

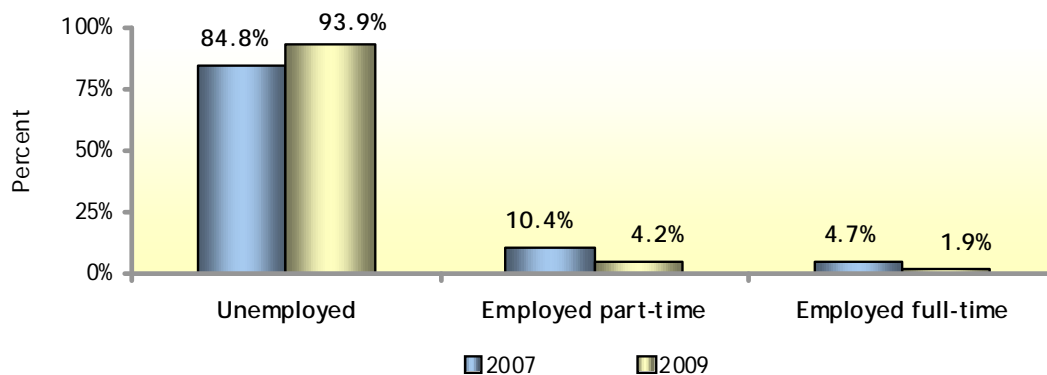
A lack of income – whether from the loss of a job, being unable to secure employment, or due to other reasons – has a great impact on homeless people in Southern Nevada. While some respondents were able to earn income from employment, others were receiving income from sources such as public assistance, disability benefits, or family and friends. However, many respondents were receiving little to no income from either government or private sources.

Employment Status

- ✓ **The vast majority of respondents (94%) indicated that they were not currently employed at the time of the survey.**
 - This was an increase from 2007, when 85% of survey respondents indicated that they were unemployed.
- ✓ **6% of those surveyed were employed either part- or full-time.**

- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents who were employed part- or full-time decreased from 15% to 6%.**

Figure 45: Employment Status of Respondents

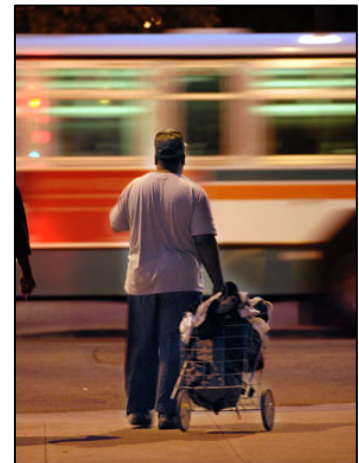


2007 N = 1,369; 2009 N = 939

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Barriers to Employment

- ✓ **The top five barriers to employment cited by unemployed survey respondents were:²⁰**
 - A lack of jobs available (37%),
 - Lack of transportation (36%),
 - Not having a permanent address (29%),
 - Not having a phone (28%), and
 - A need for training (19%).
- ✓ **The percentage of respondents citing the lack of jobs as a barrier to getting employment increased from 9% in 2007 to 37% in 2009.**



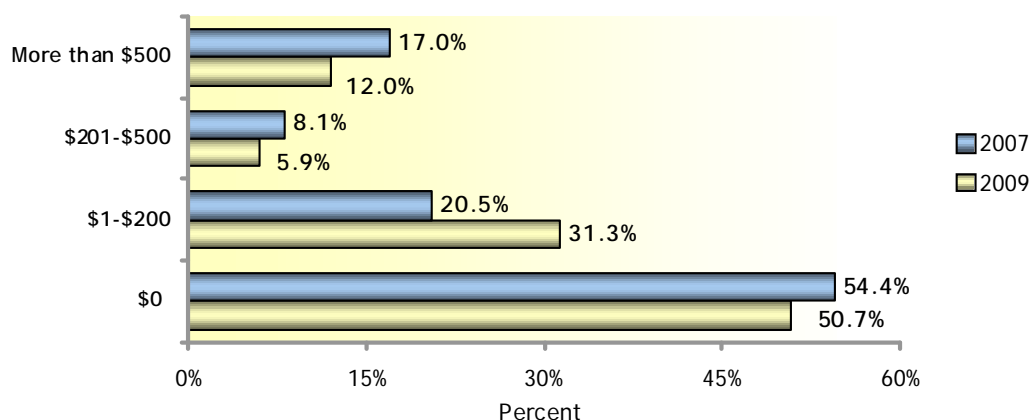
Income from Government Sources

- ✓ **51% of all respondents indicated that they were receiving no money from government sources.**
 - This percentage slightly decreased since 2007, when 54% of survey respondents gave this response.
- ✓ **31% of respondents said they were receiving between \$1 and \$200 monthly.**
- ✓ **6% were receiving between \$201 and \$500 per month.**

²⁰ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

- ✓ **12% of respondents received over \$500 monthly from government sources.**

Figure 46: Total (Gross) Monthly Income from All Government Sources



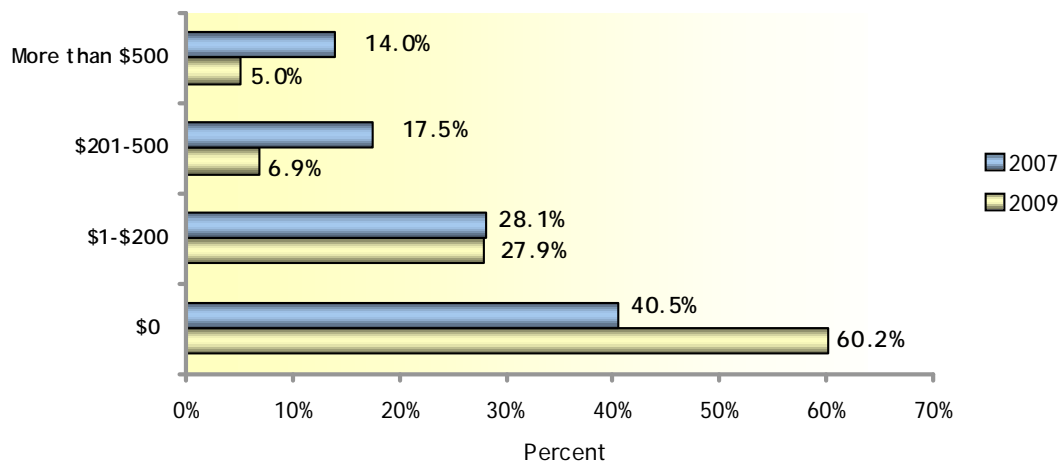
2007 N = 1,341; 2009 N = 931

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Income from Private Sources

- ✓ **60% of respondents were receiving no income from private sources.**
 - The percentage of survey respondents giving this response increased, from 41% in 2007.
- ✓ **28% stated that they receive between \$1 and \$200 per month from private sources.**
 - The percentage of survey respondents giving this response remained the same as in 2007.
- ✓ **5% of respondents said that they receive more than \$500 from private sources monthly.**
 - The percentage of survey respondents giving this response decreased, from 14% in 2007.

Figure 47: Total (Gross) Monthly Income from Private Sources



2007 N = 1,333; 2009 N = 928

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Other Sources of Income

Respondents were asked about the sources of their private income.²¹

- ✓ **20% of respondents indicated they received income from family or friends.**
- ✓ **16% of those surveyed reported earning income by recycling.**
- ✓ **12% said they sold blood or plasma.**
- ✓ **6% indicated that they sold found items.**
- ✓ **6% of respondents cited gambling as a source of income.**
- ✓ **3% of respondents reported that they engage in sex work.**



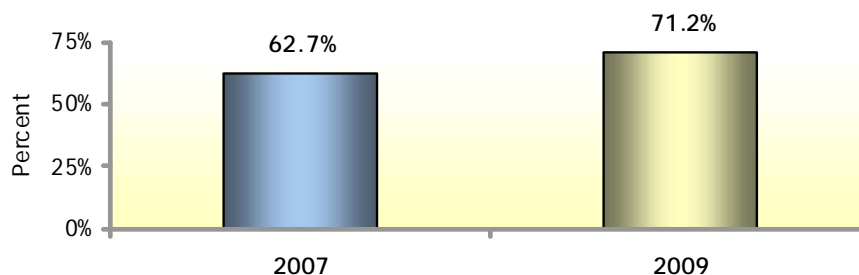
Accessing of Government Assistance and Homeless Programs

Government assistance and homeless programs can provide the homeless community with needed income and services. Many homeless people do not apply for these programs, or do not feel they qualify for aid. However, the percentage of survey respondents reporting that they were receiving some form of government assistance increased from 2007.

Government Assistance

- ✓ **71% of respondents reported receiving government assistance, while 29% reported not receiving assistance.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents who were receiving some form of government assistance increased from 63% to 71%.**

Figure 48: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Receiving Any Form of Government Assistance



2007 N = 1,287; 2009 N = 921

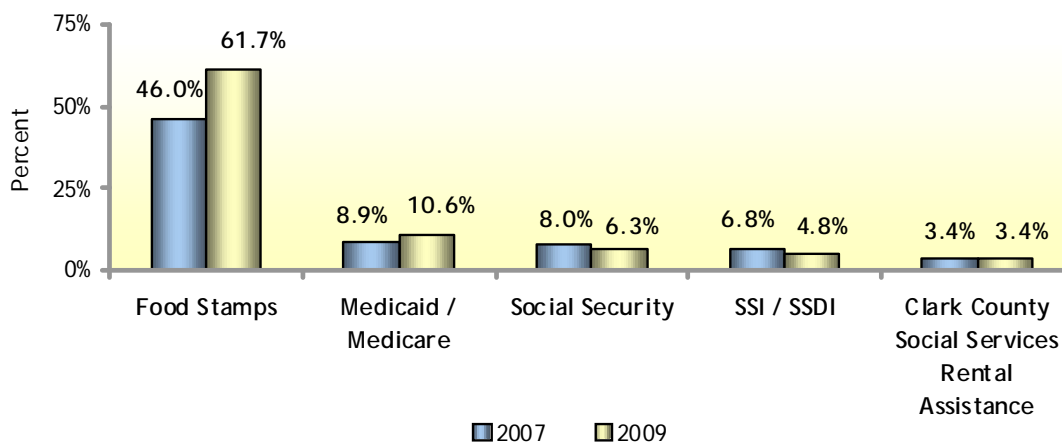
Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

²¹ These responses are not mutually exclusive.

Types of Government Assistance

- ✓ **62% of respondents said they received Food Stamps.**
 - Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents who were receiving Food Stamps increased from 46% to 62%.
- ✓ **11% of those surveyed were receiving Medicaid or Medicare benefits.**
- ✓ **6% were receiving Social Security.**
- ✓ **5% were receiving SSI (Supplemental Security Income) or SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance).**
- ✓ **3% of respondents indicated that they received Clark County Social Service Rental Assistance.**
- ✓ **2% received Veteran's Benefits, and 1% received VA Disability Compensation.**

Figure 49: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Receiving Any of the Following Forms of Government Assistance (Top 5 Responses in 2009)



Multiple response question with 1,287 respondents offering 1,608 responses in 2007 and 921 respondents offering 1,170 responses in 2009.

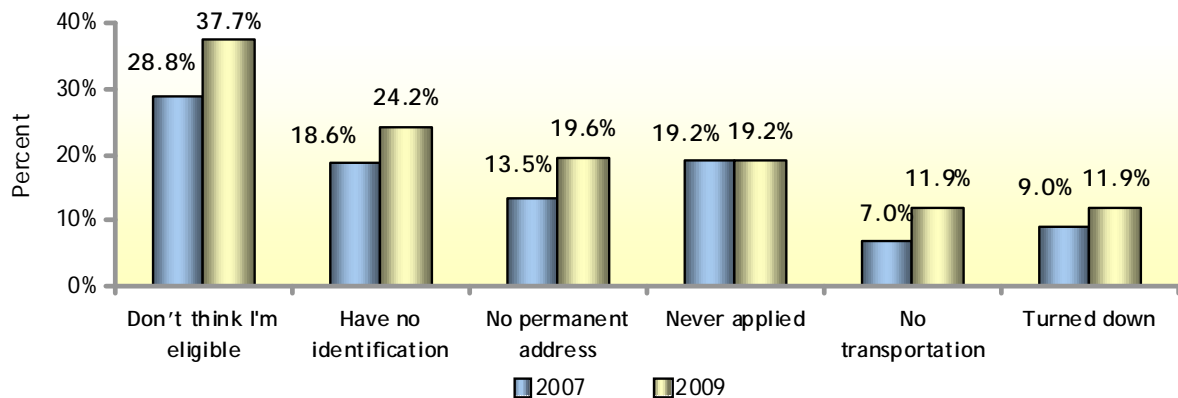
Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

Reasons for Not Receiving Government Assistance

- ✓ **38% of those respondents not receiving government assistance said they did not think they were eligible.**
 - This percentage increased from 2007, when 29% of those not receiving assistance gave this response.

Figure 50: Reasons for Not Receiving Government Assistance (Top 6 Responses in 2009)



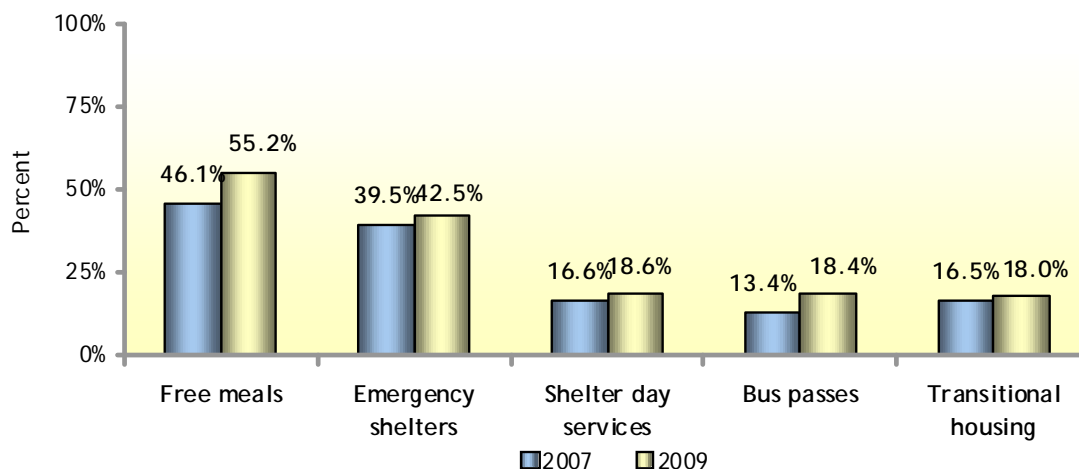
Multiple response question with 532 respondents offering 778 responses in 2007 and 260 respondents offering 420 responses in 2009.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

Services and Programs

- ✓ **55% of respondents indicated they received free meals.**
- ✓ **43% of those surveyed reported using emergency shelters.**
- ✓ **19% used shelter day services.**
- ✓ **18% of respondents utilized bus pass programs.**
- ✓ **18% of respondents said that they used transitional housing programs.**
- ✓ **11% of respondents indicated that they use health services.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents who were not using any services decreased from 18% to 8%.**

Figure 51: Services or Assistance Respondents Report Using (Top 5 Responses in 2009)

2007: Multiple response question with 1,355 respondents offering 2,810 responses.

2009: Multiple response question with 938 respondents offering 1,998 responses.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

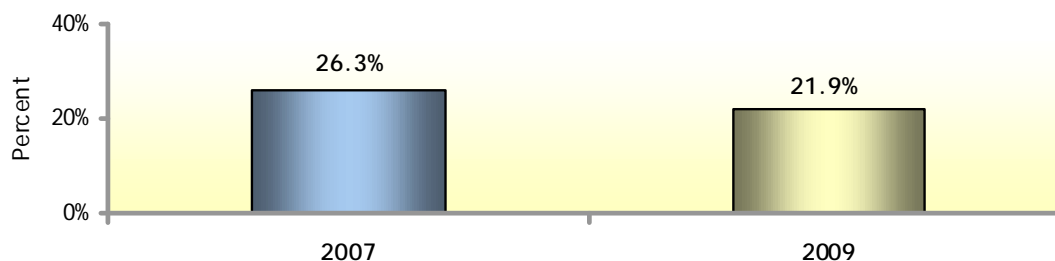
Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

Medical Care and Health Conditions

Access to health care, so vital to general well being, is an area of particular concern among homeless service providers. While many Southern Nevada residents struggle with the high costs of health care, homeless residents are particularly vulnerable to the challenges of accessing adequate care.

Access to Medical Care

- ✓ **Approximately 22% of homeless respondents stated that since they became homeless they have needed medical care but were unable to receive it.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents who were unable to get medical care when they needed it slightly decreased from 26% to 22%.**

Figure 52: Percentage of Respondents Who Have Needed Health Care and Been Unable to Receive It Since Becoming Homeless

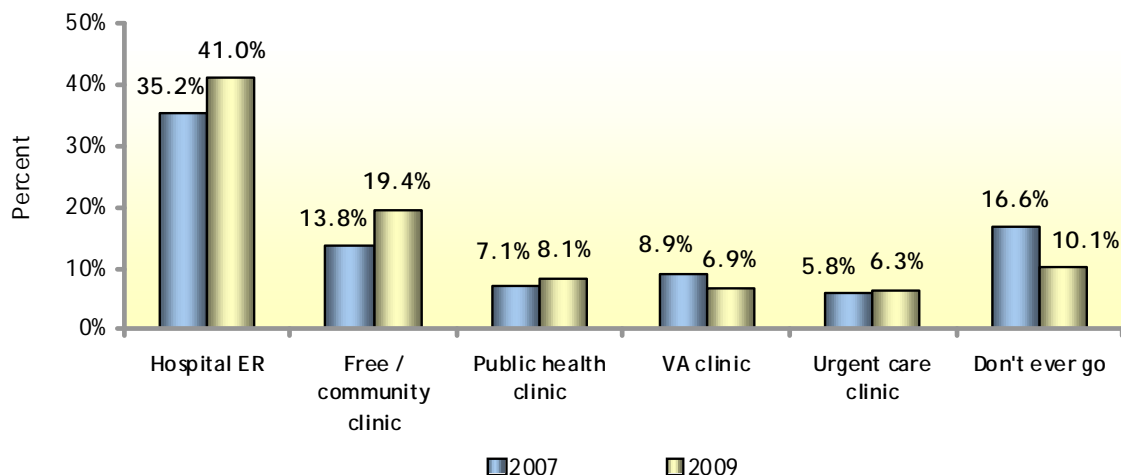
2007 N = 1,325; 2009 N = 931

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Source of Medical Care

- ✓ **The largest percentage of respondents (41%) reported that they usually go to a hospital emergency room (ER) when they need medical attention.**
 - Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents who used the ER as their usual source of medical attention increased from 35% to 41%.
- ✓ **19% of those surveyed said that they usually get medical care at a free clinic / community clinic.**
 - The percentage of respondents usually receiving care at a free clinic / community clinic increased from 14% in 2007 to 19% in 2009.
- ✓ **10% indicated that they did not ever seek medical attention.**

Figure 53: Where Respondents Usually Get Medical Attention (Top 5 Responses) and Percentage of Those Who Don't Ever Go



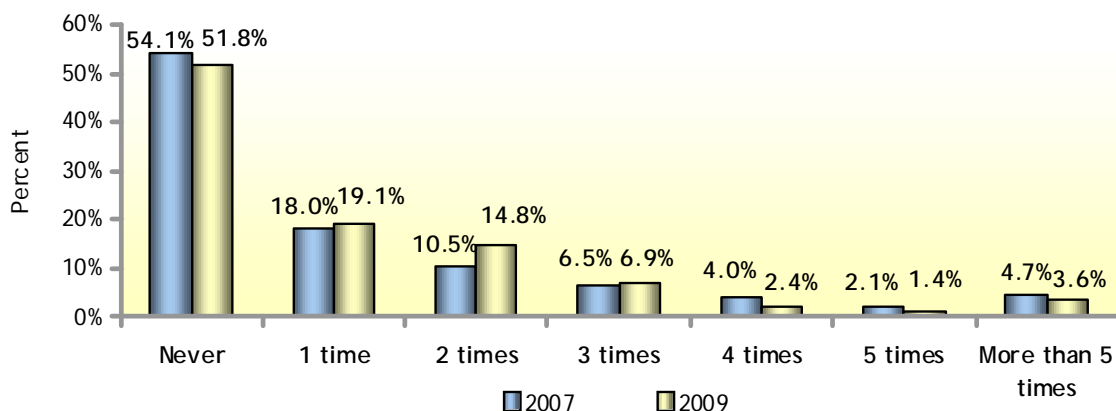
2007 N = 1,331; 2009 N = 930

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

- ✓ **52% of survey respondents had never used the ER for medical treatment in the past 12 months.**
- ✓ **19% of respondents had used the ER for medical treatment once in the past year.**

- ✓ **5% had used the ER for treatment five or more times within the past year.**

Figure 54: Number of Times in the Past Year Respondents Have Used the Emergency Room For Any Treatment



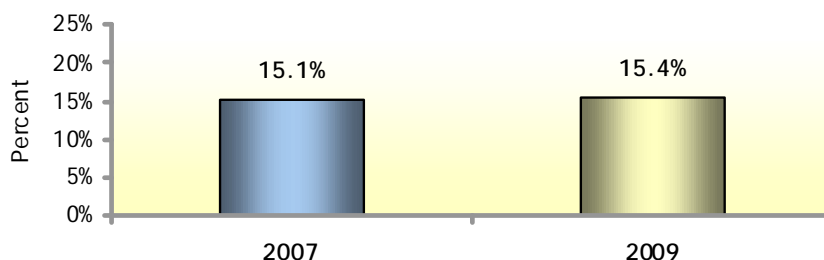
2007 N = 1,319; 2009 N = 923

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Chronic Health Conditions

- ✓ **15% of homeless survey respondents indicated they were experiencing chronic health conditions at the time of the survey.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents with chronic health conditions remained virtually unchanged at 15%.**

Figure 55: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing a Chronic Health Condition



2007 N = 1,294; 2009 N = 866

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

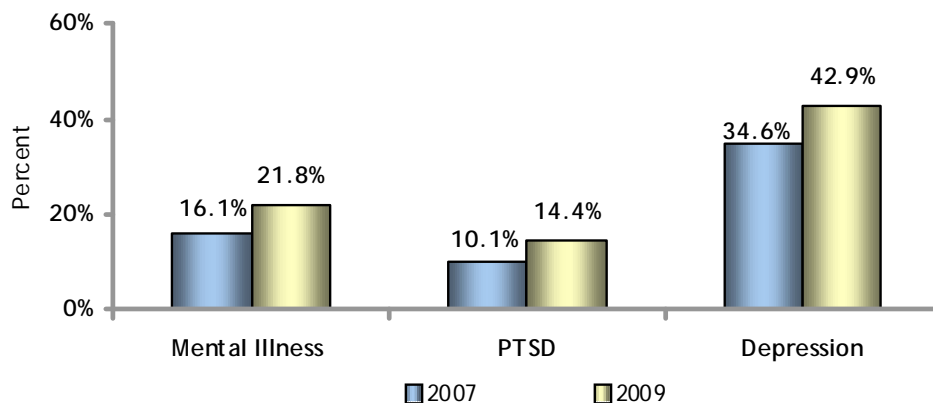
Mental Health

Survey respondents were asked about their mental health including mental illness, depression, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). PTSD is an anxiety disorder that can occur following the experience or witnessing of a traumatic event. A traumatic event is a life-threatening event such as military combat, natural disasters, terrorist incidents, serious accidents, or physical or sexual assault in adulthood or childhood.²²

- ✓ **Overall, 48% of respondents were experiencing one or more mental health issues at the time of the survey.**
- ✓ **22% of those surveyed reported that they were currently experiencing mental illness.**
- ✓ **43% of respondents said that they were currently experiencing depression.**
- ✓ **14% responded that they were currently experiencing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).**
 - The percentage of those experiencing PTSD was approximately 11% higher among veterans than non-veterans. This is a statistically significant difference.²³
- ✓ **The percentage of respondents indicating that they were experiencing these mental health issues increased from 2007 (38%) to 2009 (48%).**



Figure 56: Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing a Mental Health Issue



Mental Illness 2007 N = 1,304; 2009 N = 882; PTSD 2007 N = 1,292; 2009 N = 864; Depression 2007 N = 1,308; 2009 N = 879

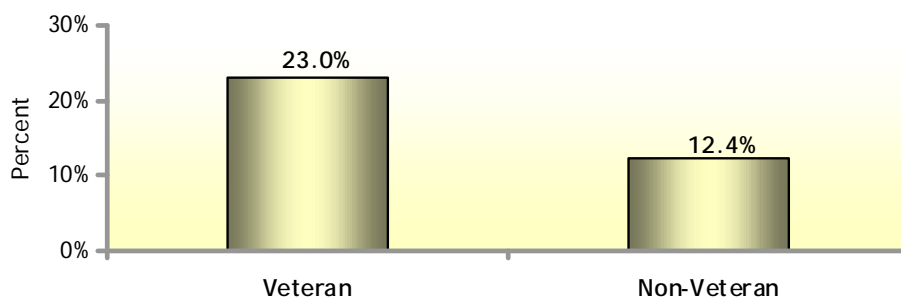
Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 *Southern Nevada Homeless Survey*, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 *Southern Nevada Homeless Survey*, 2009.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

²² National Center for PTSD Fact Sheet retrieved on April 16, 2009 from http://www.ncptsd.va.gov/ncmain/ncdocs/fact_shts/fs_what_is_ptsd.html.

²³ $p < 0.05$

Figure 57: Percentage of Homeless Individuals Currently Experiencing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), by Veteran Status, 2009



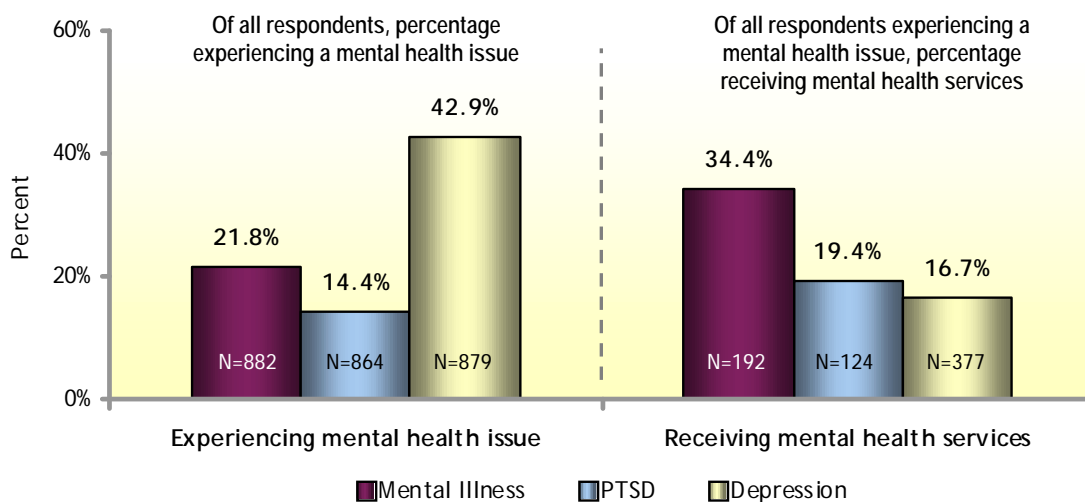
Veterans N = 161; Non-Veterans N = 703

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Note: In addition to PTSD due to war experiences, PTSD also included respondents who were victims of other traumatic events.

- ✓ **The majority of respondents experiencing a mental health issue were not receiving mental health services.**

Figure 58: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Using Mental Health Services if Experiencing a Mental Health Issue, by Condition

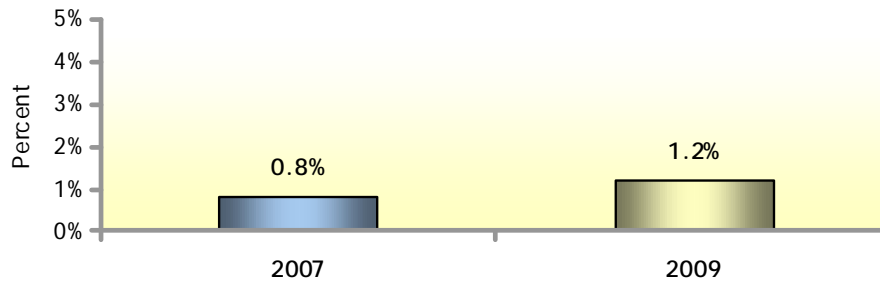


Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

HIV / AIDS

- ✓ **1% of the survey population stated that they were currently experiencing HIV / AIDS or related illnesses.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents with HIV / AIDS or related diseases remained virtually unchanged at 1%.**

Figure 59: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing HIV / AIDS or a Related Disease



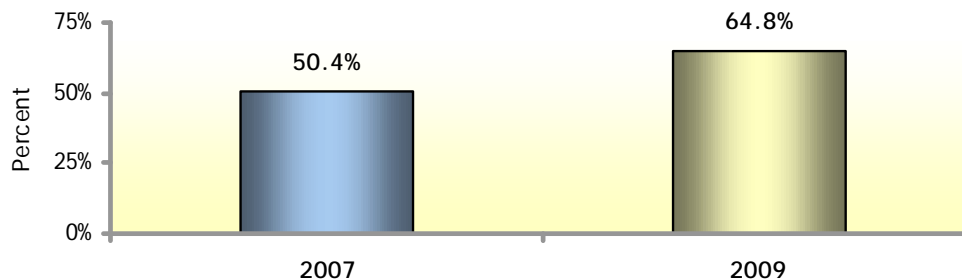
2007 N = 1,282; 2009 N = 853

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Disabling Conditions and Their Effect

- ✓ 65% of the survey population indicated they have some type of disabling condition.²⁴
- ✓ 24% of respondents indicated experiencing a physical disability at the time of the survey.
- ✓ 6% of respondents reported having a developmental disability.²⁵
- ✓ Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents with a disabling condition of some type increased from 50% to 65%.

Figure 60: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing a Disabling Condition



2007 N = 1,378; 2009 N = 940

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

²⁴ Homeless survey respondents were asked to self-report whether they had any of the following disabling conditions: physical disability, mental illness, depression, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, chronic health problems, AIDS / HIV related illness, PTSD, and / or developmental disability. A respondent's self-definition of a disability might be different than the definitions of disabling conditions that HUD uses to define chronic homelessness.

²⁵ A developmental disability is a chronic condition that significantly limits a person's ability to speak, hear, see, walk, learn, or perform fundamental tasks.

Addiction Issues

Substance use (alcohol or drugs) was the second most-often cited cause of homelessness among the homeless survey population in Southern Nevada. Furthermore, many of the homeless respondents said they were currently experiencing alcohol or drug abuse. Note that the responses from the survey regarding alcohol and drug use are not mutually exclusive.

- ✓ **28% of survey respondents reported that they were currently experiencing a substance abuse problem (alcohol or drugs).**

Alcohol Abuse

- ✓ **23% of homeless respondents indicated they were experiencing alcohol abuse at the time of the survey.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents who were experiencing alcohol abuse slightly decreased from 25% to 23%.**

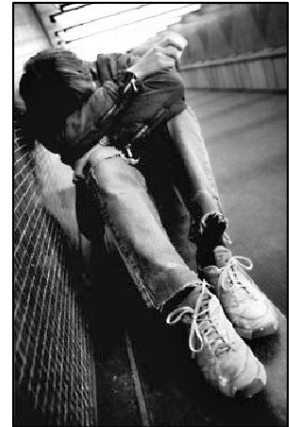
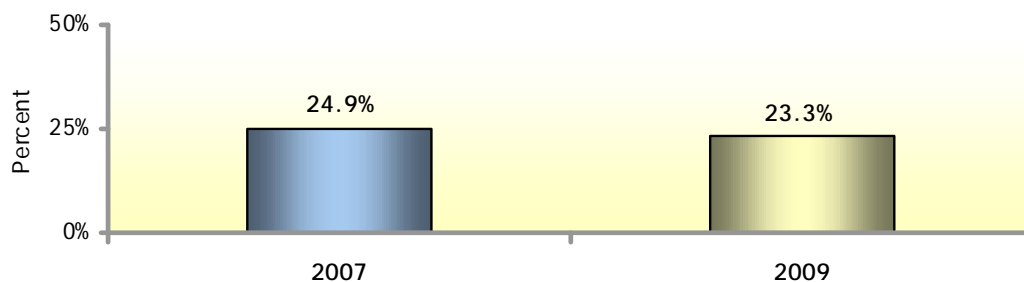


Figure 61: Percentage of Respondents Who Indicated They Were Currently Experiencing Alcohol Abuse



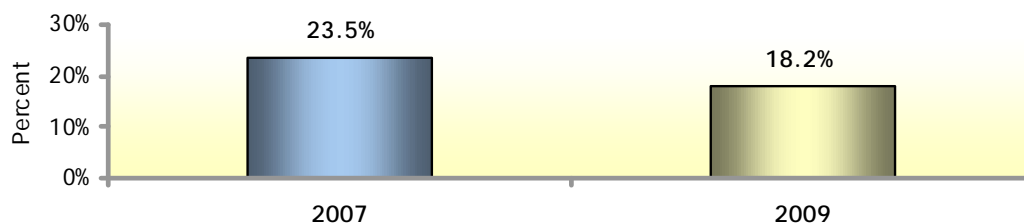
2007 N = 1,300; 2009 N = 870

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 *Southern Nevada Homeless Survey*, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 *Southern Nevada Homeless Survey*, 2009.

Drug Abuse

- ✓ **18% of survey respondents stated they were experiencing drug abuse at the time of the survey.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents who were experiencing drug abuse decreased from 24% to 18%.**

Figure 62: Percentage of Respondents Who Indicated They Were Currently Experiencing Drug Abuse



2007 N = 1,298 2009 N = 878

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 *Southern Nevada Homeless Survey*, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 *Southern Nevada Homeless Survey*, 2009.

Recovery

- ✓ **28% of survey respondents indicated they were currently experiencing substance abuse. Of those respondents, 11% were currently receiving alcohol or drug counseling.**

Gambling Problems

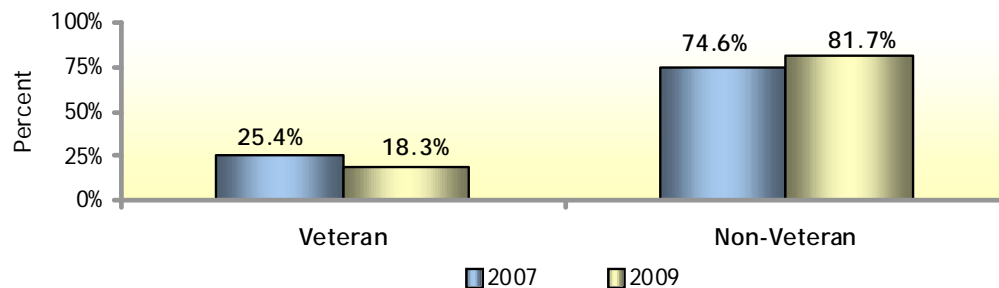
- ✓ **16% of survey respondents indicated they were currently experiencing a gambling problem.**
 - This percentage decreased from 2007, when nearly 21% of respondents reported a gambling problem.

Veterans Issues

Military Service

- ✓ **18% of adult homeless survey respondents were veterans.**
- ✓ **Most adult homeless respondents (82%) had never served in any branch of the military.**

Figure 63: Veteran Status (Respondents 18 Years and Older)

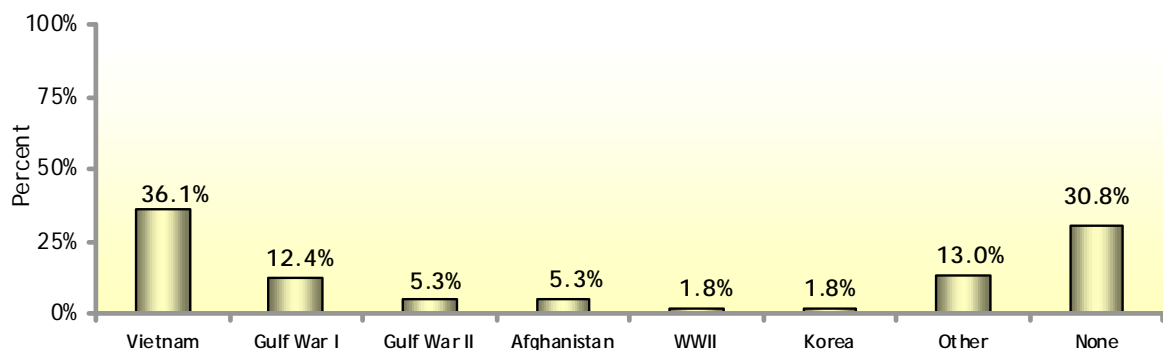


2007 N=1,353; 2009 N=918

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

- ✓ **When asked about their service in a theater of war, the largest percentage of veterans (36%) had served in Vietnam.**

Figure 64: Veterans' War Service, 2009



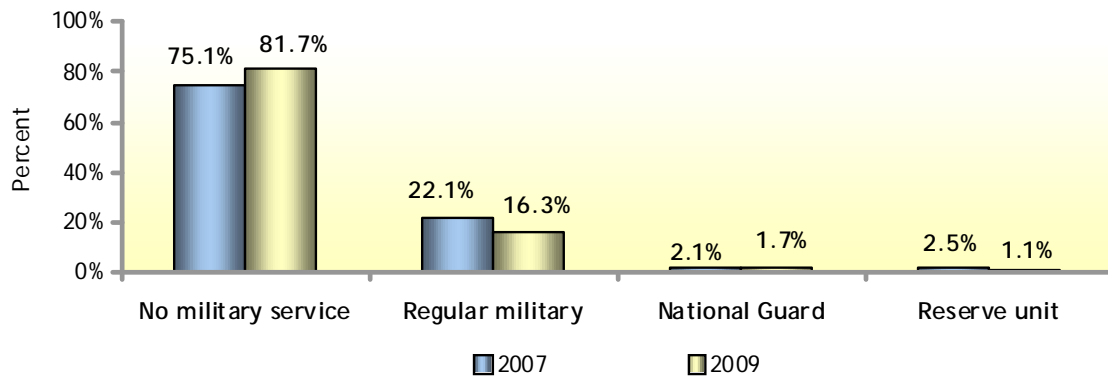
Multiple response question with 169 respondents offering 180 responses.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Note: This question was not asked in the 2007 survey; therefore, comparisons to 2007 are not available.

- ✓ **16% of adult survey respondents indicated that they had served in the regular military (Army, Navy, Marines, or Air Force), 2% had served in the National Guard, and 1% had been enlisted in the Military Reserve.**²⁶

Figure 65: Respondents by Military Service (Respondents Ages 18 and Over)



Multiple response question with 1,344 respondents offering 1,368 responses in 2007 and 918 respondents offering 926 responses in 2009.

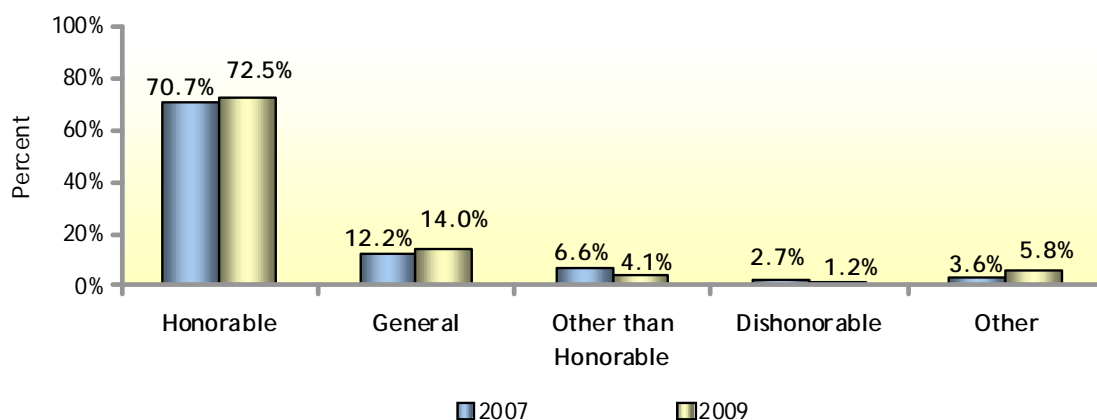
Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

- ✓ **The largest percentage of veterans (36%) was those 51 – 60 years old.**
- ✓ **5% of veterans surveyed were female (8 of 168 persons).**
- ✓ **Just over half of all homeless veterans (52%) were unsheltered.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of all respondents who had served in the military decreased from 25% to 18%.**

Discharge Status of Veterans

- ✓ **Of all veterans who reported serving in the Armed Forces, most (73%) had received Honorable discharges.**

Figure 66: Discharge Status of All Homeless Survey Respondents Who Served in the Armed Forces



2007 N = 335; 2009 N = 171

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, 2009.

Note: Percentages do not total 100% due to respondents who did not know their discharge status.

²⁶ The responses for "Regular Military," "National Guard," and "Reserve Unit" were not mutually exclusive.

Prison and Foster Care Transitions

The transition from prison to society, or from foster care to a state of independence, can be a challenge. Survey results indicate that many homeless people are struggling with these transition issues.

Nights in Jail or Prison

- ✓ **Approximately 27% of homeless respondents stated that they had spent at least one night in jail or prison in the last year.**
 - This percentage decreased from 2007, when 32% of survey respondents had spent at least one night in jail or prison in the last year.
- ✓ **16% of respondents reported spending between 1 and 20 nights in jail or prison in the last year.**
- ✓ **12% of those surveyed spent more than 20 nights incarcerated in the last year.**



Terms Served in Jail or Prison

- ✓ **12% of survey respondents said that they had served one term in jail or prison in the past 12 months.**
- ✓ **11% of respondents had served two or more separate terms in jail or prison in the past 12 months.**

Transition from Jail or Prison

- ✓ **26% of respondents reported becoming homeless immediately after their release from jail / prison.**

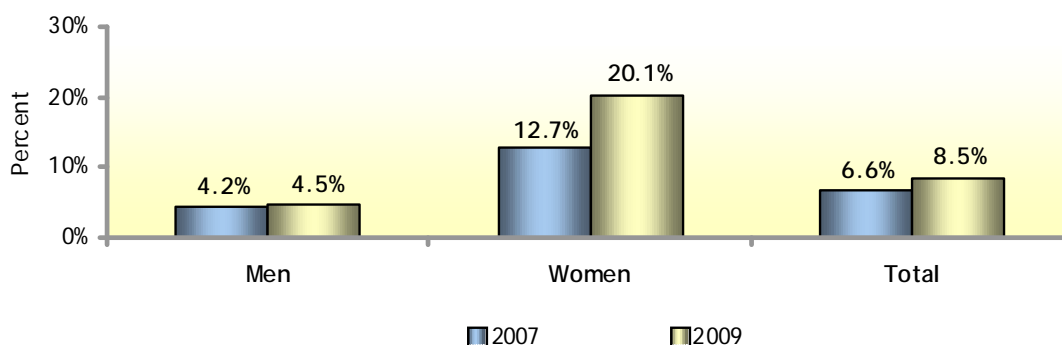
Transition from Foster Care

- ✓ **13% of survey respondents stated that they had been in foster care at some time before they turned 18 years of age.**
- ✓ **Overall, 4 out of 938 survey respondents cited aging out of the foster care as one of the top three events that led to their homelessness.**

Domestic Violence

- ✓ **9% of all respondents indicated that they were currently experiencing domestic violence at the time of the survey.**
- ✓ **20% of female respondents stated they were experiencing domestic violence.**
- ✓ **5% of male respondents indicated experiencing domestic violence.**
- ✓ **Of the respondents who indicated they were currently experiencing domestic violence, approximately 45% said that domestic violence was one of the top three reasons for their homelessness.**
- ✓ **Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of respondents experiencing domestic violence or abuse increased slightly from 7% to 9%.**

Figure 67: Respondents Currently Experiencing Domestic / Partner Violence or Abuse (By Gender)



2007 N = 939 (Men), 346 (Women), 1,286 (Total); 2009 N = 629 (Men), 224 (Women), 854 (Total)

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2007 *Southern Nevada Homeless Survey*, 2007; Applied Survey Research, 2009 *Southern Nevada Homeless Survey*, 2009.

Conclusion

The 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey was performed using HUD-recommended practices for counting the homeless population and provided valid and useful data regarding the homeless community in Clark County's Continuum of Care (CoC). The 2009 enumeration built upon the 2007 effort and began the compilation of longitudinal data on the experience of homelessness in Southern Nevada. Continued use of this methodology will enable the tracking of key indicators and gauge the changing conditions experienced by homeless individuals and families throughout the County.



Although the homeless population has increased by 17%, this should not diminish the progress that has been made in moving homeless individuals and families into shelter and housing over the past two years. From 2007 to 2009, the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) Committee on Homelessness made great strides in addressing the issue of homelessness in Southern Nevada, by responding to the needs identified by 2007 homeless survey respondents. The SNRPC spearheaded the development of new transitional housing, the expansion of Clark County's FAS rental assistance program, and the mobilization of efforts to address youth homelessness. It is hoped that the data presented in this report will inform additional outreach and service planning efforts over the next two years.

With the momentum of the past two years, the SNRPC can build on their successes and continue to involve more partners and community members in efforts to end homelessness in the Southern Nevada region.

Appendix I: Homeless Census and Survey Methodology

Overview

The purpose of the 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey was to produce an estimate of the number of people in Clark County who experience homelessness. The results of the street count were combined with the results from the general population telephone survey and the shelter and institution count to produce the total number of homeless people in Clark County. A more detailed description of the methodology used for the homeless census follows.

Components of the Homeless Census Method

The census methodology had three components:

- The Street Count – an enumeration of unsheltered homeless people.
- The Shelter and Institution Count – an enumeration of sheltered homeless people.
- The General Population Telephone Survey – telephone survey of randomly selected Clark County residents.

Street Count Methodology

Definition

For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the street, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, unconverted garage, or any other place not normally used or intended for human habitation.

Research Design

Clark County covers approximately 8,012 square miles. The logistics for conducting a point-in-time street count of homeless people in a county this large required the enumeration to take place over a two-day period. The unsheltered and sheltered homeless counts were coordinated to occur within the same time period in order to minimize the potential effect of duplicate counting. The purpose of the street count was to conduct an enumeration of unsheltered homeless people over a specific measure of time.

Planning

The Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) Committee on Homelessness and the Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator planned the count in conjunction with Applied Survey Research (ASR), a non-profit social research firm based in Santa Cruz County, California, with extensive experience in homeless enumeration and research. In 2009, there was greater involvement in planning, logistics, and deployment by representatives of local jurisdictions than in previous counts, which brought valuable local knowledge and insight to the effort.

Volunteer and Worker Recruitment

An enumeration effort of this magnitude can only succeed with the assistance of those who possess an intimate knowledge of the activities and locations of homeless people. Therefore, the recruitment and training of homeless people to work as enumerators was an essential part of the street count methodology. Previous research has shown that homeless people, teamed with staff members from homeless service agencies, can be part of a productive and reliable work force.

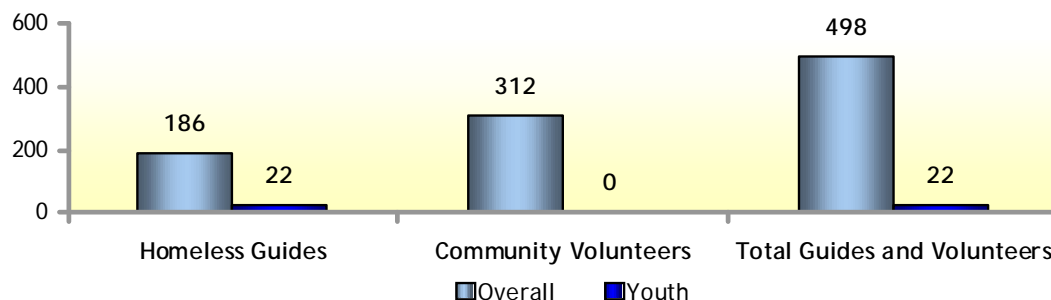
To work on the street count, prospective enumerators were required to attend one 2-hour information and training session. Ten training sessions were held at multiple locations throughout Clark County during the week prior to the street count. Information and training sessions were attended by homeless people, community volunteers, law and code enforcement officers, staff from homeless services agencies, and staff from the municipal and county governments of Clark County. The techniques and methods used to identify and enumerate unsheltered homeless people were reviewed during these training sessions in detail.

Homeless persons who completed the required training session were paid \$20.00 on the morning they reported to work on the street count. Homeless workers were also paid \$10.00 per hour for their work on the count, and were reimbursed for any expenses (mainly transportation costs) they incurred during the hours they worked. In all, 460 homeless people, homeless service providers, city and county staff, and community volunteers were recruited and trained. Additional volunteers turned out on the day of the count to help in the enumeration effort, and received a brief training before they were deployed with their team.

Figure 68: Street Count Homeless Guide and Volunteer Participation

	Homeless Guides		Community Volunteers		Total	
	Number Trained	Number Participated	Number Trained	Number Participated	Number Trained	Number Participated
Overall	202	186	242	312	444	498
Youth	10	22	6	0	16	22
Total	212	208	248	312	460	520

Figure 69: Number of Guides and Volunteers Who Participated in the Street Count



Street Count Teams

The first day of the count focused on the rural and outlying areas of Clark County. The majority of the enumerators on the first day of the count were law and code enforcements officers from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and Clark County Code Enforcement. In the Boulder City area, community volunteers also participated in the enumeration.

On the second day of the count, volunteers and homeless workers enumerated the City of Las Vegas, the City of North Las Vegas, the City of Henderson, neighboring smaller communities such as Red Rock and Summerlin South, and subterranean and wash encampment areas. That morning, two-person teams were created to enumerate designated areas of the County for the street count. A team was ideally comprised of one volunteer and one homeless person who had attended a training and information session. Given the expertise and local knowledge each team member brought to working in the field, the “volunteer / homeless worker” teamwork concept was especially beneficial for the street count.



More high-risk areas, such as the subterranean and wash encampment areas, were enumerated by larger groups, including experienced outreach staff. Remote areas lacking sufficient road access for enumeration by the teams were canvassed by law and code enforcement officers on all-terrain vehicles and by air by a team of officers coordinated by Sergeant Meriwether of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

Street count teams were provided with census tract maps of their assigned areas, census tally sheets,²⁷ a recap of the census training documents and techniques, and other supplies. Prior to deployment, volunteers and workers were provided with a brief review of how to enumerate thoroughly without disturbing homeless people or anyone else encountered during the street census. Over the two-day census period, all 345 census tracts in Clark County were enumerated.

Safety Precautions

Every effort was made to minimize potentially hazardous situations. Precautions were taken to prepare a safe environment in all deployment centers. Law enforcement districts were notified of pending street count activity in their jurisdictions. No official reports were received in regards to unsafe or at-risk situations occurring during the street count in any area of the County. As noted previously, larger and more experienced teams were deployed to more high-risk areas.

Street Count Deployment

Since it was necessary to conduct the enumeration over a period of two days, January 28 - 29, 2009, Clark County was divided into two areas. Due to the mostly rural nature of the area outside metropolitan Las Vegas, it was decided that those areas should be enumerated in the morning hours between 4 a.m. and 8 a.m. Performing the count during this time enabled enumerators to start counting before homeless individuals left their nighttime sleeping accommodations or

²⁷ See Appendix II for a copy of the census instrument for the street count.

encampments, while also providing enumerators with the benefit of daylight from the sunrise in the later hours. The City of Las Vegas was enumerated between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. This early morning enumeration was selected in order to avoid shelter count duplication and to increase the visibility of the street homeless. The City of Henderson was enumerated between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 a.m., to provide enumerators with the benefit of daylight from the sunrise.

Volunteers and Clark County Social Service staff used personal or agency vehicles to transport homeless workers and volunteers to and from assigned census tracts (although some homeless workers did provide their own transportation). All accessible streets, roads, and highways in the enumerated tracts were traveled by foot, bike, or car. Homeless persons were counted and tallied according to these observed categories:

Individuals:	Family Members:	Notations:
• Adult Male	• Adult Male	• Vehicles (cars, vans, RV's, campers, etc.)
• Adult Female	• Adult Female	• Encampments
• Youth (under age 18)	• Youth (under age 18)	• People in parks reported by park ranger
• Undetermined gender		

Homeless enumerators were also instructed to include themselves on their tally sheets for the street count. However, they were only instructed to do so if they were not going to be counted during a shelter or institutional census.

Upon their return, teams turned in their census tally forms and were debriefed by the deployment captains. Observational comments and the integrity of the enumeration effort were reviewed and assessed. This review was primarily done to check for double-counting (i.e., counting a family both as family members and individuals) and to verify that every accessible road within the assigned area was enumerated.



No direct contact with enumerated homeless people was made during the census enumeration. To avoid potential duplication of unsheltered and sheltered homeless, it was imperative to enumerate in a narrow timeframe when sheltered and unsheltered homeless do not co-mingle. Administering the survey in conjunction with the census would have increased the likelihood of duplication between the street and sheltered homeless, and therefore jeopardized the accuracy of the census. Thus, observation-only enumeration strategies were employed.

Additionally, because unaccompanied youth tend to be difficult to enumerate since they do not co-mingle with the adult homeless population, special youth enumeration teams consisting of homeless youth and youth homeless service providers were formed to enumerate unaccompanied homeless youth. They originated from two homeless youth programs, HELP of Southern Nevada Youth Center (formerly the Center for Independent Living) and the Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth. Each group was given general geographic boundaries to follow instead of census tract maps. These teams counted on January 29, 2009, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. when homeless youth are most likely to be visible. They enumerated unaccompanied homeless youth under age 18 and 18 - 22 year old homeless adults who associate in the same social circles. The

teams kept track of the location of the homeless youth by recording the nearest intersection to where youth were sighted.²⁸

Although any homeless enumeration is vulnerable to an undercount, all of the people, vehicles, or encampments tallied during the point-in-time street count were visually observed by enumerators. By reporting only what was observed, the research team is highly confident that the street count results are as accurate and as valid as possible. There are no means to ensure that those enumerated were actually members of the homeless population. However, when potential enumerators were polled during the training sessions, most trainees, particularly the homeless workers, indicated they would have no difficulty in telling the difference between an unsheltered homeless person and a member of the general public.

Shelter and Institution Count

Goal

The goal of the shelter and institution (S&I) count was to gain an accurate count of the number of homeless persons that were being temporarily housed in shelters and other institutions across Clark County. These data are vital to gaining an accurate overall count of the homeless population and understanding where homeless persons receive shelter.

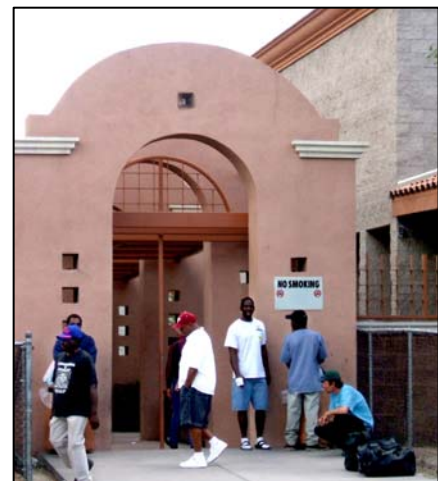
Data Collection

The basic approach was to identify and contact as many agencies as possible that temporarily house homeless people and request that those agencies send the Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator a count of the number of homeless persons housed in their programs on the night of the count, in conjunction with the street count. The support and participation of a broad range of agencies, both public and private, was needed to complete the shelter and institution count. These agencies included:

- Emergency shelters (including emergency motel voucher programs),
- Transitional housing programs (including Clark County's FAS rental assistance program),
- Jails / police departments,
- Drug and alcohol residential rehabilitation facilities, and
- Hospitals.

These institution types were included in the count because they are most likely to temporarily house persons who are homeless.

Shelter facilities and institutions reported their occupancies for the night prior to the second day of the census to the Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator.



²⁸ See Appendix II for a copy of the census instrument for the youth count.

General Population Telephone Survey

In an effort to locate the “hidden” homeless of Southern Nevada, ASR conducted a telephone survey of the general population of Clark County between March 17, 2009 and March 31, 2009, in both English and Spanish. This type of supplemental survey is one of few ever conducted as part of a homeless enumeration. Many service providers and researchers have speculated that there is a large number of “hidden” homeless in Clark County who self-define as homeless but do not live in shelters or on the streets. These persons live on private property, but in locations that would not be considered “double-ups” as defined by HUD such as tents, cars / vans, unconverted garages, and storage sheds. The general population phone survey was a 10 - 15 minute survey designed to determine if there were people staying in the household who would otherwise be homeless.

This survey yielded valuable information about Clark County’s “hidden” homeless. A household member was asked a series of questions about individuals and families who were living on the property on a “temporary” basis. Of a total of 1,001 households surveyed, 50 responded that one or more homeless individuals lived on their property, and another 8 households indicated that a homeless family lived on their property. Of these households, only 5 households passed our stringent filters that ruled out “double-ups” (based on sleeping location). Using information about where the homeless persons were living on the property, the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness was applied to determine if these individuals could be officially counted as homeless. HUD specifically excludes people who “double-up” with friends or family (i.e., two families living under the same roof) from their Exhibit I CoC funding application, and the research team attempted to be faithful to this definition and conservative in our estimate of the “hidden” homeless population. Anyone living inside the house, such as in a bedroom, family room, living room, dining room, or den, was excluded from our projection. These 5 households represent a total of 5 homeless persons, all unaccompanied individual adults. These persons were living in locations encompassed under HUD’s definition of homelessness such as vehicles and unconverted garages.

Using these data, a projection of “hidden” homeless individuals meeting our conservative definitions was possible. Using the 2005 - 2007 U.S. Census American Community Survey 3-Year County Population

Estimate, it was determined that Clark County has approximately 662,025 households. The findings from the general population survey sample were projected to the county level based on the number of households in the sample area. Due to the fact that the general population survey sample size was 1,001 households, we were able to use the results of the telephone survey to create a rate per household, and then estimate that response for the entire County. The phone survey revealed an additional 3,307 homeless persons (all individuals), who represented the “hidden” homeless. The people identified during the general population phone survey were designated as unsheltered people for practical purposes, as they were not utilizing Clark County shelter facilities (emergency shelters, transitional housing, etc.). Therefore, the results of the general population survey were then added to the unsheltered count.

Additionally, given the sizable number of abandoned and foreclosed properties in Clark County at the time of this study, many service providers and local residents believed that there were people



squatting in abandoned buildings and homes. The general telephone survey probed this issue, asking respondents about their awareness of homeless persons squatting in their neighborhood or other areas of Clark County. Approximately 9% of respondents knew of vacant properties being temporarily occupied by squatters.

The Southern Nevada homeless general population telephone survey is considered to be a scientific and reliable sample of the County's general population though the results could change due to sample bias. It is unknown how representative our respondent sample was of the general Clark County population as we did not capture demographic data from the respondent. However, the results of the random telephone survey would be considered to have a 95% confidence level with a $\pm 3.1\%$ confidence interval if our sample was considered to have no significant bias.²⁹ To achieve a $\pm 5\%$ confidence interval, we would have only had to interview 384 households instead of the 1,001 households we contacted.

The total sample of possible phone numbers contained 8,305 land-line phone numbers and 5,000 mobile phone numbers, with each number being contacted several times. Mobile phone numbers were included in the survey in order to include the increasing number of wireless-only households. Recent research has shown that these households, which are typically excluded from random digit dial (RDD) telephone surveys, have different characteristics than those with landline phone service, raising concerns about bias.³⁰ In Nevada, an estimated 11% of households only have a mobile phone number.³¹ In order to represent this population in the survey, and eliminate potential bias, mobile phone numbers were included in the sample.

We know there is potential bias in the fact that some households may have more than one voice line, and therefore could have a greater likelihood of being selected. Keeping in mind these considerations, we feel that the estimates are sound, and the results are important for the profile of Clark County homelessness. However, due to the low incidence rate of homelessness in our target sample, results should be used cautiously to estimate the hidden homeless population.

Sampling bias is an important issue to consider, and there were no known biases in the scientific statistical sample that was used. The sample drawn was a stratified, weighted random digit dial (RDD) sample. There is precedence for this type of study in the famous 1995 study, "Lifetime and 5 Year Prevalence of Homelessness in the United States" (Link, et al., 1995, *American Journal of Public Health*) and the 2001 study, "Comparing Adults in Los Angeles County Who Have and Have Not Been Homeless" (Cousineau, 2001, *Journal of Community Psychology*). Household phone lines were dialed automatically, while mobile numbers were dialed by hand, in accordance with the regulations governing telephone research.

The response rate for the survey was approximately 42%, which is acceptable by random telephone survey standards, as 30% response rates are typical. It does, however mean that the non-responders could potentially be significantly different from those who did respond. Due to the general nature of telephone surveying, the natural suspicion from many respondents, and the potential code violation aspects of housing a homeless person in a non-standard location, our research team feels the survey results are valid, conservative, and can be generalized. The estimates reported here are more likely undercount of this phenomenon than an overestimate.

²⁹ While this confidence level and interval can be applied, due to the random nature of the survey, the low incidence upon which the results are based should be noted.

³⁰ State Health Access Data Assistance Center. 2009. "The Impact of Wireless-only Households on State Surveys of Health Insurance Coverage." Issue Brief #15. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota.

³¹ Ibid., p.4.

Homeless Census Challenges and Assumptions

Challenges

There are many challenges in any homeless enumeration, especially when implemented in a community as diverse and large as Southern Nevada. While homeless populations are usually concentrated around city emergency shelters and homeless service facilities, homeless individuals and families can also be found in suburbs, commercial districts, and outlying county areas that are not easily accessible by enumerators. Homeless populations include numerous difficult-to-enumerate subsets such as:

- Chronically homeless persons who may or may not access social, health, or shelter services;
- Persons living in vehicles who relocate every few days;
- Persons who have children and therefore stay “under the radar” for fear of having to turn their children over to Child Protective Services;
- Homeless youth, who tend to keep themselves less visible than homeless adults;
- Homeless people who live in isolated rural areas; and
- Homeless people who sleep in unfit structures.

Additionally, given the sizable number of abandoned and foreclosed properties in Clark County at the time of the study,³² many service providers and local residents believe that there are people squatting in abandoned buildings and homes, who would likely not have been counted.

Census Undercount

For a variety of reasons, homeless persons generally do not want to be seen, and make concerted efforts to avoid detection. Regardless of how successful the outreach effort is, a point-in-time homeless census will undercount the homeless population, especially hard-to-reach subpopulations such as unaccompanied youth and families.

In this non-intrusive, point-in-time, visual homeless enumeration, it should be noted that the methods employed, while academically sound, have inherent biases and shortcomings. Even with the assistance of dedicated homeless service providers and currently or previously homeless census enumerators, the methodology cannot guarantee 100% accuracy. Many factors may contribute to missed opportunities, for example:

- Homeless individuals often occupy abandoned buildings and other structures unfit for human habitation.
- Homeless youth are suspected to keep a distance from the general homeless population, for their own safety.
- Likewise, homeless families with children will more likely seek opportunities to stay on private property, rather than sleep on the street, in vehicles, or makeshift shelters.
- It can be difficult to identify homeless persons who may be sleeping in vans, cars, or recreational vehicles.

³² Foreclosure.com, a Boca Raton, Florida-based data service that tracks delinquent mortgage holders, reported that there were 22,348 foreclosed properties in Clark County in April 2009.

By counting the minimum number of homeless persons on the street at a given time, the homeless census methodology is conservative and therefore most likely results in an undercount of homeless with immigration issues, some of the working homeless, families, and street youth. This conservative approach is necessary to preserve the integrity of the data collected. It is noteworthy that even though the census is most likely to be an undercount of the homeless population, the methodology employed, coupled with the homeless survey, is the most comprehensive approach available. The addition of the general population telephone survey adds more depth and accuracy to the census, because the homeless people discovered in the telephone survey would not normally be counted during a typical street or shelter enumeration.

Assumptions of Annual Estimation

The calculations used to project an annual estimate of homelessness are based on two very important assumptions.

1. The information gathered in the homeless survey is indicative of responses that would have been given at any other time during the year and is representative of the general diversity of the study area's homeless population.
2. The point-in-time census count is reasonably indicative of a count that would have been obtained at any other time during the year.

Service providers have supported these assumptions by indicating that the demand for services stayed relatively consistent over time. Additionally, the gross number of homeless accessing services does not fluctuate to a great degree, although the proportion of sheltered versus unsheltered homeless does vary with the seasons.

Estimates of the number of people who experience homelessness in a given year are important for planning purposes and HUD reporting requirements. Because many homeless experiences are relatively short-term (less than a year), it is important to account for this phenomenon when determining the annual demand for homeless services.



Given the size of the survey sample (940 persons), the statistical reliability of the projections, and the undercount inherent in any homeless census, as well as the use of a HUD-approved annualization calculation, the research team has determined that this methodology was the most complete and accurate of all available approaches.

Survey Methodology

Planning and Implementation

The 940-person survey of homeless persons was conducted in order to yield qualitative data about the homeless community in Southern Nevada. These data were used for the Super Notification of Funding Availability (SuperNOFA) Continuum of Care application and are important for future homeless program development and planning. The survey elicited information such as gender,

family status, military service, length and recurrence of homelessness, usual nighttime accommodations, causes of homelessness, and access to services through open-ended, closed-ended, and multiple response questions. The survey data bring greater perspective to current issues of homelessness and to the provision and delivery of services both current and in the future. This survey was similar in form and content to the survey conducted in 2007, making it possible to start tracking trends in the data. Results from future homeless studies will further illustrate changes in the homeless population over time, through the compilation of longitudinal data.

Surveys were conducted by trained homeless workers and service provider volunteers. Homeless survey workers were selected based on their performance as enumerators during the street count and recommendations from local homeless service providers. Applied Survey Research staff led potential interviewers through a one-hour orientation that included project background information and detailed instruction on respondent eligibility, interviewing protocol, and confidentiality. Two training sessions were held, one for the adult survey workers and one for the youth survey team. Because of confidentiality and privacy issues, service providers typically conducted the surveys administered in shelters. Self-administered surveys were not accepted, in order to maintain a standardized and consistent protocol.



Homeless workers were compensated at a rate of \$5.00 per completed survey. Further, it was determined that survey data would be more easily collected if an incentive gift was offered to survey respondents in appreciation for their time and participation. A \$5.00 face value pre-paid phone card or toiletries kit was offered as an incentive to participate in the survey. These items were easy to obtain and distribute, were thought to have wide appeal, and could be provided within the project budget. This approach enabled surveys to be conducted at anytime during the day.

Survey Sampling

In order to select a random sample of homeless survey respondents, survey workers were trained to employ a randomized “every third encounter” survey approach. Survey workers were instructed to approach the third person they encountered whom they considered to be an eligible survey respondent.³³ If the person declined to take the survey, the survey worker could approach the next eligible person they encountered. After completing a survey, the randomized approach was resumed.

The survey workers also maintained a record of the number of refusals, in order to generate a survey response rate. Overall, the response rate was 94%. While this is an excellent response rate, we should note that the non-responders could potentially be significantly different from those who did respond. We attempted to minimize bias in respondent selection through the use of the randomized sampling strategy.

³³ The survey method of systematically interviewing every n th person encountered in a location is recommended by HUD in their publication, *A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People*, Second Revision, January 2008, p. 37.

Strategic attempts were made to reach individuals of various subset groups such as homeless youth, minority ethnic groups, military veterans, domestic violence victims, and families, including recruiting survey workers from these subset groups. As part of the youth homeless enumeration effort, a team of 6 homeless youth were trained to administer surveys to other homeless youth.

Trained homeless interviewers administered surveys to the “street” homeless. These workers were used as interviewers because they were familiar with the conditions, challenges, and likely locations of homeless persons, and may be more likely to obtain survey question responses from the homeless respondents. This peer-to-peer approach may also encourage more candid responses by lessening the suspicion or apprehension of the respondent and helping to build rapport between the survey worker and respondent. Interviewers were asked to inquire if the homeless person had already taken the survey, and if not, if they were willing to do so, knowing there was a “thank you” gift at the completion of the survey. Workers were also asked to remain unbiased at all times, make no assumptions or prompts, keep all responses anonymous and confidential, and ask all questions, but allow respondents to skip any question they did not feel comfortable answering.

Surveys were also administrated in transitional housing programs. In order to assure the representation of transitional housing residents, who can be underrepresented in a street-based survey, survey quotas were created to reach individuals and heads of family households living in these programs. Ten transitional housing programs throughout Clark County, including domestic violence-, family-, veteran-, and youth-focused programs, participated in the survey effort. Typically, program staff conducted these surveys. The same survey was used in both shelter and street environments. Altogether, approximately 54% of all survey respondents were sheltered homeless, and the remaining 46% were unsheltered homeless.

Based on a point-in-time estimate of approximately 13,338 homeless persons, the 940 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of $\pm 3.5\%$ with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in Clark County, given the random sampling approach used.

Data Collection

Care was taken by interviewers to ensure that respondents felt comfortable regardless of the street or shelter location where the survey occurred. During the interviews, respondents were encouraged to be candid in their responses and were informed that these responses would be framed as general findings, would be kept confidential, and would not be traceable to any one individual.

Overall, the interviewers experienced excellent cooperation from respondents. This may have been influenced by the fact that the street interviewers were fellow members of the homeless community. Another reason for interview cooperation may have been the incentive gift, which was given to respondents upon the completion of the interview.

Data Analysis

In order to avoid potential duplication of respondents, the survey requested respondents' initials and date of birth, so that duplication could be avoided without compromising the respondents' anonymity. Upon completion of the survey effort, an extensive verification process was conducted to eliminate potential duplicates. This process examined respondents' date of birth, initials, gender, ethnicity, length of homelessness, and consistencies in patterns of responses to other questions on the survey. It was determined that 28 surveys were duplicates. This left 940 valid surveys for analysis.

Survey Challenges and Limitations

The Southern Nevada Homeless Survey does not include an equal representation of all homeless experiences. However, based on a point-in-time estimate of approximately 13,338 homeless persons, the 940 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of $\pm 3.5\%$ with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in Clark County. These confidences can be applied to the survey findings because the survey was randomly administered, with the survey workers approaching every third eligible person to administer the survey.



In self-reporting survey research, as was conducted by this survey, there is always some potential for misrepresentation. Since there is no mechanism to separate truth from fiction in survey responses, it is important to make every effort to elicit the most truthful responses from interviewees. Using a peer interviewing methodology is believed to allow the respondents to be more candid with their answers, and may help reduce the uneasiness of revealing personal information. It should be noted that the responses provided for this survey are consistent based on reviews by service providers who:

- Selected reliable interviewers who had completed a comprehensive training, and
- Reviewed the surveys and ensured quality responses.

Surveys that were considered incomplete or containing false responses were not accepted, and the interviewer was not compensated.

Appendix II: Census Instruments

2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Street Count Tally Sheet</h3> <p>Team Member 1: _____</p> <p>Team Member 2: _____</p> <p>Team Member 3: _____</p> </div> <div> <p>Map #: _____</p> <p>Deployment Location: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Deployment Location Phone # _____ OR _____</p> <p>Team Captain: _____</p> </div> </div>			
Tally INDIVIDUALS ONLY in top columns.			
# of Individual Men	# of Individual Women	# Undetermined Gender	# of Individual Youth under 18
Tally FAMILIES ONLY in lower columns. Families are defined as at least one minor child/youth (under 18 years) AND one adult male and/or adult female. If more than 6 families, use back of sheet.			
Family Units	# of Men	# of Women	Youth under 18 years old
Family 1			
Family 2			
Family 3			
Family 4			
Family 5			
Family 6			
When the Number of People are Unknown, Tally # of VEHICLES AND ENCAMPMENTS ONLY here			Additional Notes
# of cars with sleeping occupants			
# of Vans or RVs with electrical or water connections			
# of Encampments with people			
# of Abandoned Buildings with people			
# of Persons reported by Park Ranger			
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2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census						
Youth Street Count Tally Sheet						
Team Member 1: _____		Team Member 3: _____				
Team Member 2: _____		Team Member 4: _____				
Cross streets and city	Male under 18	Male 18-22	Female under 18	Female 18-22	Undetermined Gender under 18	Undetermined Gender 18-22

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Appendix III: Street Survey Instrument

24235442778 2009 CLARK COUNTY HOMELESS SURVEY

REFUSALS _____ Interview Date: _____

Interviewer's (Your) Name: _____

Neighborhood or city: _____

Respondent's Initials: First _____ Middle _____ Last _____

(Office use)

(Interviewer: Read question 8 and answers to the respondent)

Shade Circles Like This → ●

Not Like This → ✗

1. What is your birth date?

Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

(Office use) (Office use) (Office use)

2. Which racial / ethnic group do you identify with the most? (Shade only 1)

☐ White/Caucasian ☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native

☐ Black/African American ☐ Asian

☐ Hispanic/Latino ☐ Pacific Islander

☐ Other/Multi-ethnic

3. How do you identify yourself?

☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Transgender

Are you pregnant?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Have you ever served in the United States Armed Forces?

☐ Yes (Continue with questions 4a, 4b and 4c)

☐ No (Skip to question 5)

4a. Did you serve in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit? (Shade all that apply)

☐ Regular Military ☐ National Guard ☐ Reserve

4b. What is your discharge status?

☐ Honorable ☐ Other than Honorable ☐ Other

☐ General ☐ Dishonorable ☐ Don't know

4c. In which war theater did you serve? (Shade all that apply)

☐ World War II ☐ Gulf War I ☐ Other

☐ Korea ☐ Gulf War II ☐ None

☐ Vietnam ☐ Afghanistan

5. Do you live alone without family, partner, or friends?

☐ Yes (Skip to question 6)

☐ No (Ask question 5a)

5a. Do you live with: (Shade all that apply)

☐ Spouse or partner ☐ Other family member(s)

☐ Children/teen ☐ Friend(s)

☐ Parent or legal guardian ☐ Other

6. Where do you usually stay at night? (Shade only 1)

☐ Outdoor/enclosed parking ☐ A place in a house not normally used for sleeping (kitchen, living room, etc.)

☐ Unconverted Garage/attic/basement ☐ Emergency shelter

☐ Backyard or storage structure ☐ Public facilities (train station, bus depot, transit center, underground tunnels, drainage areas, etc.)

☐ Motel/hotel ☐ Transitional housing

☐ Other shelter

☐ Other

☐ Automobile

☐ Van

☐ Camper

☐ Abandoned building

How many people, including yourself, usually stay there? _____

How many people live there? _____

7. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to stay at a shelter or transitional housing facility in Clark County and been turned away?

☐ Yes, a shelter (Ask question 7a)

☐ Yes, transitional housing (Ask question 7a)

☐ Yes, both (Ask question 7a)

☐ No (Skip to question 8)

7a. Why were you turned away? (Shade all that apply)

☐ There were no beds available ☐ I was pregnant

☐ Didn't accept teenager/children ☐ Because of my disability

☐ They didn't accept friend/family ☐ Had no identification

☐ They didn't accept pets ☐ Other _____

☐ Alcohol/drug problems ☐ Don't Know

☐ Couldn't follow shelter rules

8. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

☐ Yes (Skip to question 9)

☐ No (Continue with questions 8a and 8b)

8a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Shade only 1)

☐ One time ☐ 3 times ☐ 5 times

☐ 2 times ☐ 4 times ☐ 6 times ☐ More than 6 times

8b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Shade only 1)

☐ One time ☐ 3 times ☐ 5 times

☐ 2 times ☐ 4 times ☐ 6 times ☐ More than 6 times

9. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation? (Shade only 1)

☐ 7 days or less ☐ 4 months ☐ 8 months ☐ 12 months

☐ 8-30 days ☐ 5 months ☐ 9 months ☐ 1-2 years

☐ 2 months ☐ 6 months ☐ 10 months ☐ 2-3 years

☐ 3 months ☐ 7 months ☐ 11 months ☐ More than 3 years

10. Where were you living right before you most recently became homeless? (Shade only 1)

☐ Clark County (Continue with question 10a)

☐ Other area in Nevada, outside of Clark County (Skip to 10b)

☐ Out of State (Skip to question 10b)

10a. How long had you lived in Clark County before becoming homeless? (Shade only 1)

☐ 7 days or less ☐ 4-6 months ☐ 3-5 years

☐ 8-30 days ☐ 7-11 months ☐ 6-10 years

☐ 1-3 months ☐ 1-2 years ☐ More than 10 years

(Please Skip to question 11)

10b. What was the primary reason you came to Clark County? (Shade only 1)

☐ For a job / seeking work ☐ To access VA services and/or VA clinic

☐ I was born or grew up here ☐ To access homeless services

☐ My family and/or friends are here ☐ I was forced out of my previous community

☐ I was traveling and got stranded ☐ I am just passing through

☐ I visited and decided to stay ☐ Weather / climate

☐ Other

11. Immediately before you became homeless this last time, where you? (Shade only 1)

☐ Living in a home owned by you or your partner ☐ In jail or prison

☐ Renting a home or apartment ☐ In a hospital

☐ Staying with friends ☐ In a mental health facility

☐ Living with relatives ☐ In a substance abuse treatment program

☐ Living in subsidized housing ☐ In foster care

☐ Other

12. What do you think are the top three events or conditions that led to your homelessness? (Shade up to 3)

☐ Lost job ☐ Family domestic violence

☐ Landlord evict/ stopped renting or re-used property ☐ Gambling problem

☐ Landlord raised rent ☐ Got too old for foster care

☐ Alcohol or drug use ☐ Divorced or separated

☐ Incarceration ☐ Other natural disaster/ fire/ flood

☐ Illness or medical problem ☐ For being Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender

☐ Mental health issues ☐ Other _____

☐ Argument/family or friend asked you to leave ☐ Don't know/ decline to state

☐ Hospitalization/treatment program

☐ Lost home I owned through foreclosure

☐ Lost home I rented due to landlord's foreclosure

☐ Did not receive housing assistance when I left jail/prison

13. What is keeping you from getting permanent housing? (Shade all that apply)

☐ Can't afford rent ☐ No transportation

☐ No job / no income ☐ Bad credit

☐ No money for moving costs (security deposit, first and/or last month rent) ☐ Eviction record

☐ No housing available ☐ Criminal record

☐ Other _____

0444442776

(Office use)

--	--	--	--

14. Are you currently using any of the following services/assistance? (Shade all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelter | <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter day services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Free meals | <input type="checkbox"/> Health services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food pantry | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bus passes | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job training | <input type="checkbox"/> Not using any services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol / Drug counseling | |

15. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance? (Shade all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food Stamps | <input type="checkbox"/> SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medi-Caid/Medi-Care | <input type="checkbox"/> TANF |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Veteran's Benefits | <input type="checkbox"/> VA Disability Compensation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WIC | <input type="checkbox"/> Other governmental assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security | (State disability benefits, workers compensation, unemployment, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clark County Social Services Rental Assistance | |

(If yes to any of these, go to 16)

- ☐ I am not currently receiving any of these
(Ask 15a)

15a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not? (Shade all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't think I'm eligible | <input type="checkbox"/> I have applied for one or more of these services, and I am currently waiting for approval |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Have no ID | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know where to go |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No permanent address | <input type="checkbox"/> Turned down |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Will apply soon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Never applied | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't need government assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benefits were cut off | <input type="checkbox"/> Paper work too difficult |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration issues | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I am afraid my children will be taken away from me | |

16. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all Government benefits? (County, State, Federal monies) (Shade only 1)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zero | <input type="checkbox"/> \$301 - \$400 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$701 - \$800 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 - \$100 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$401 - \$500 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$801 - \$900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$101 - \$200 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$501 - \$600 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$901 - \$1000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$201 - \$300 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$601 - \$700 | <input type="checkbox"/> Over \$1000 |

17. Are you currently employed? (Shade only 1)

- ☐ No, unemployed (Continue with 17a)
☐ Yes, part time (Skip to question 18)
☐ Yes, full time (Skip to question 18)

17a. What is keeping you from getting employment? (Shade all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Need education | <input type="checkbox"/> No permanent address |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Need training | <input type="checkbox"/> No transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Need clothing | <input type="checkbox"/> No tools for trade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No shower facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> No work permit (No S.S. #) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No phone | <input type="checkbox"/> No photo identification |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't want to work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled | <input type="checkbox"/> No jobs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol /drug issue | <input type="checkbox"/> Retired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal record | <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse/partner doesn't want me to work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No child care | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

18. What are your other sources of income?

- (Shade all that apply)**
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family / friends | <input type="checkbox"/> Selling other found items |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pension | <input type="checkbox"/> Selling blood / plasma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child support | <input type="checkbox"/> Gambling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recycling | <input type="checkbox"/> Sex work |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

19. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all non-Government sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zero | <input type="checkbox"/> \$301 - \$400 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$701 - \$800 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 - \$100 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$401 - \$500 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$801 - \$900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$101 - \$200 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$501 - \$600 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$901 - \$1000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$201 - \$300 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$601 - \$700 | <input type="checkbox"/> Over \$1000 |

20. Do you have any children (living with you or not)?

- ☐ Yes (Ask question 20a)
☐ No (Skip to question 21)

20a. Do you have any children: (Shade all that apply)

- | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18 or over living with you | How many? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In foster care | How many? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 18 living with you | How many? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Are they in school?** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No, my kids are under 6

21. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical care and been unable to receive it?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

22. Where do you usually get medical care? (Shade only 1)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital emergency room | <input type="checkbox"/> Private doctor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Urgent care clinic | <input type="checkbox"/> Friends / family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public health clinic | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't ever go |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Affairs Clinic | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Free clinic/community clinic | |

22a. How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

_____ times (Office use)

23. How many nights, if any, have you spent in jail or prison during the last 12 months?

_____ nights (Office use)

24. How many separate terms have you served in jail/ prison in the last 12 months?

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (Ask 24a and 24b)

24a. How long were you in jail/ prison in the last 12 months?

_____ months (Office use)

24b. Did you become homeless immediately after you were released from jail/ prison?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

25. Are you currently experiencing any of the following:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 25a. Physical disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |
| 25b. Mental illness | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |
| 25c. Depression | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |
| 25d. Alcohol abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |
| 25e. Drug abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |
| 25f. Gambling problem | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |
| 25g. Domestic/partner violence or abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |
| 25h. Chronic health problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |
| 25i. AIDS/HIV related illness | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |
| 25j. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |
| 25k. Developmental disability (A chronic condition that significantly limits a person's ability to speak, hear, see, walk, learn, or perform fundamental tasks) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Declined to state |

26. Were you ever in foster care? (Before your 18th birthday, were you ever removed from your home by the state, county, or court and sent to live with people other than your mother or father?)

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

27. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 6th Grade | <input type="checkbox"/> AA degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than high school diploma | <input type="checkbox"/> BA degree or above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High school diploma/GED | <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Certificate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some college, no degree | |

28. In which language was the interview conducted:

- ☐ English ☐ Spanish ☐ Other

7597239811

2009 CLARK COUNTY HOMELESS COUNT SURVEY

RECHAZOS _____ Fecha de la Entrevista: _____

Nombre del Entrevistador: _____

Vicindario-lugar: _____

Iniciales del Entrevistado: 1 Nombre _____ 2 Nombre _____ Apellido _____

(Entrevistador: Lea la pregunta y las opciones de respuesta al entrevistado)

Marque los círculos así: ☒ y NO así: ☒

1. ¿Cuál es su fecha de nacimiento?

Mes _____ Día _____ Año _____

(Office use) (Office use) (Office use)

2. A qué grupo étnico/racial considera Ud. que pertenece? (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

☐ Blanco/Caucásico ☐ Nativo Americano/Nativo de Alaska

☐ Negro/Afroamericano ☐ Asiático

☐ Hispano/Latino ☐ Islas del Pacífico

☐ Otro/Multi-étnico

3. ¿Cómo se identifica usted?

☐ Mujer ☐ Hombre ☐ Transgénero

¿Esta embarazada?

☐ Sí ☐ No

4. ¿Es Ud. veterano de las fuerzas armadas de los Estados Unidos? ☐ Sí (Vaya a la pregunta 4a, 4b y 4c) ☐ No (Vaya a la pregunta 5)

4a. ¿Prestó servicio en la milicia regular, la guardia nacional o en una unidad militar como reservista? (Marque las que apliquen)

☐ Milicia regular ☐ Guardia Nacional ☐ Reservista

4b. ¿En qué condiciones se retiró del servicio militar?

☐ Honorable ☐ Otro distinto a honorable ☐ Otro

☐ General ☐ No honorable ☐ No sabe

4c. ¿En cuál(es) de las guerras prestó servicio militar? (Marque las que apliquen)

☐ World War II ☐ Gulf War I ☐ Otro

☐ Korea ☐ Gulf War II ☐ Ninguna

☐ Vietnam ☐ Afghanistan

5. ¿Vive Ud. solo, es decir sin familia, pareja o amigos?

☐ Sí (Vaya a la pregunta 5a) ☐ No (Vaya a la pregunta 5a)

5a. Actualmente Ud. vive con: (Marque las que apliquen)

☐ Esposo(a)/pareja ☐ Otros miembros de la familia ☐ Amigos

☐ Con niños/hijos ☐ Padres o tutor legal ☐ Otro

6. ¿Dónde se queda Ud. generalmente en las noches? (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

☐ Al aire libre/calles/parques ☐ Un lugar en una casa que normalmente NO se utiliza para dormir (cocina, sala, etc.)

☐ Garaje/Móvil/camión sin modificación ☐ Refugio de emergencia

☐ Patio o estructura de bodega ☐ Lugares públicos (estación de tren o bus, transit center, túneles subterráneos, áreas de drenaje, etc.)

☐ Motel/hotel ☐ Hogar de paso/transitorio

☐ Vehículo ☐ Otro tipo de refugio

☐ Van ☐ Otro

☐ Camper ☐ Campamento

☐ Edificio abandonado ☐ Cuánta gente vive allí?

Cuántas personas incluyendo Ud. se quedan allí? _____

7. En los últimos 30 días, alguna vez ha tratado de quedarse en un refugio o hogar de paso/transitorio en el condado de Clark y no ha sido aceptado?

☐ Sí, un refugio (Vaya a la pregunta 7a) ☐ Sí, un hogar de paso/transitorio (Vaya a la pregunta 7a) ☐ Sí, ambos (Vaya a la pregunta 7a) ☐ No (Vaya a la pregunta 8)

7a. ¿Por qué no fue aceptado? (Marque las que apliquen)

☐ No habían camas disponibles ☐ Estaba demasiado tarde

☐ No aceptaban personas como yo ☐ Por mi discapacidad

☐ No aceptaban amigos/familia ☐ No tenía identificación

☐ No aceptaban mascotas ☐ Otro

☐ Problemas con alcohol/drogas ☐ No sabe

☐ No pudo seguir las reglas del refugio

8. ¿Es la primera vez que ha estado sin hogar/desempleado?

☐ Sí (Vaya a la pregunta 9) ☐ No (Vaya a la pregunta 9a y 9b)

8a. En los últimos 12 meses cuántas veces, incluyendo esta, ha sido una persona sin hogar? (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

☐ Una vez ☐ 3 veces ☐ 5 veces

☐ 2 veces ☐ 4 veces ☐ 6 veces ☐ Más de 6 veces

8b. En los últimos 3 años cuántas veces, incluyendo esta, ha sido una persona sin hogar? (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

☐ Una vez ☐ 3 veces ☐ 5 veces

☐ 2 veces ☐ 4 veces ☐ 6 veces ☐ Más de 6 veces

9. ¿Hace cuánto ha estado sin hogar desde la última vez que vivió en un hogar permanente? (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

☐ 7 días o menos ☐ 4 meses ☐ 6 meses ☐ 12 meses

☐ 8-30 días ☐ 6 meses ☐ 9 meses ☐ 1-2 años

☐ 2 meses ☐ 6 meses ☐ 10 meses ☐ 2-3 años

☐ 3 meses ☐ 7 meses ☐ 11 meses ☐ Más de 3 años

10. ¿Dónde estaba viviendo la última vez que se convirtió en persona sin hogar? (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

☐ Condado de Clark (Vaya a la pregunta 10a) ☐ Otra área de Nevada, fuera del condado de Clark (Vaya a la pregunta 10b) ☐ Fuera del Estado (Vaya a la pregunta 10b)

10a. ¿Cuánto tiempo había vivido en el condado de Clark antes de convertirse en persona sin hogar? (Marque 1 resp.)

☐ 7 días o menos ☐ 4-6 meses ☐ 3-5 años

☐ 8-30 días ☐ 7-11 meses ☐ 6-10 años

☐ 1-3 meses ☐ 1-2 años ☐ Más de 10 años

(Vaya a la pregunta 11)

10b. ¿Cuál fue la principal razón que lo trajo al condado de Clark?

☐ Por un trabajo / buscando trabajo ☐ Para acceder a clínica y servicios para veteranos

☐ Yo nací y crecí aquí ☐ Para acceder a servicios para desempleados

☐ Mi familia y/o amigos viven aquí ☐ Fui obligado a salir de mi anterior comunidad

☐ Estaba viajando y me dejaron aquí ☐ Estaba de visita y decidí quedarme ☐ Solo estoy de paso

☐ Estaba de visita y decidí quedarme ☐ El clima ☐ Otro

11. Inmediatamente antes de convertirse en persona sin hogar esta última vez, usted estaba...: (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

☐ Viviendo en un lugar suyo o de su pareja ☐ En la cárcel/prisión

☐ Arrendando casa/apto ☐ En un hospital

☐ Quedándose con amigos ☐ En un instituto de salud mental

☐ Viviendo con familiares ☐ En un programa de tratamiento de abuso de sustancias

☐ Viviendo en un hogar subsidiado ☐ En un foster care ☐ Otro

12. ¿Cuáles piensa Ud. que fueron los tres principales eventos o situaciones que lo llevaron a su actual condición de persona sin hogar? (Marque solo 3 respuestas)

☐ Perdió el trabajo ☐ Violencia doméstica/familiar

☐ La vivienda fue vendida o no fue rentada más ☐ Adicción al juego/apuestas

☐ Incremento de la renta ☐ Edad de salida del foster care

☐ Uso de alcohol o drogas ☐ Se separó o divorció

☐ Haber estado encarcelado ☐ Otro desastre natural / incendio/inundación, etc.

☐ Enfermo o con probl. médicos ☐ Por ser homosexual, bisexual o transgénero

☐ Asuntos de salud mental ☐ Otros

☐ Pelea con familiar/amigo que le pide que se vaya ☐ Hospitalización/prog. tratamiento

☐ Pérdida de la vivienda debido a renuncia hipotecaria ☐ No sabe/no desea responder

☐ Pérdida de la vivienda que rentaba por renuncia hipotecaria al dueño ☐ Pérdida de la vivienda que rentaba por renuncia hipotecaria al dueño

☐ No recibió ayuda para conseguir vivienda cuando salió de prisión

13. ¿Qué es lo que le impide poder tener un lugar para vivir de manera permanente? (Marque las que apliquen)

☐ No puede pagar la renta ☐ Sin transporte

☐ Sin trabajo / ingresos ☐ Mal crédito

☐ Costos excesivos de renta (depósito de seguridad, pago del primer y/o último mes de renta) ☐ Historia de desalojo

☐ No hay disponibilidad de vivienda ☐ Historia de crimen judicial

☐ No desea hacerlo ☐ Otro

4824239811 (Office use)

14. Recibe alguna de las siguientes formas de asistencia? (Marque las que apliquen)

<input type="checkbox"/> Refugio de emergencia	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicios diarios de refugio
<input type="checkbox"/> Hogar transitorio	<input type="checkbox"/> Asistencia legal
<input type="checkbox"/> Alimentos gratis	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicios de salud
<input type="checkbox"/> Food pantry	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicios de salud mental
<input type="checkbox"/> Fichas para el bus	<input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Capacitación laboral	<input type="checkbox"/> No usa ningún servicio
<input type="checkbox"/> Consejería para alcohol/drogas	

15. Actualmente recibe alguna de las siguientes formas de asistencia gubernamental? (Marque las que apliquen)

<input type="checkbox"/> Food Stamps	<input type="checkbox"/> Seguro Social
<input type="checkbox"/> Medi-Cal/Medicaid	<input type="checkbox"/> SSI (Supplemental Security Income)/SSDI
<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficios de veterano	<input type="checkbox"/> TANF
<input type="checkbox"/> WIC	<input type="checkbox"/> VA Compensación por discapacidad
<input type="checkbox"/> Clark County Social Services Rental Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Otro tipo de asistencia del gobierno (Compensación laboral, desempleo, beneficios del Estado por incapacidad etc.)

(Si responde alguna de estas, vaya a la pregunta 19)

☐ No recibe actualmente ninguna de estas (Siga con preg. 15a)

15a. Por qué no recibe ningún tipo de asistencia gubernamental? (Marque las que apliquen)

<input type="checkbox"/> No cree que es elegible	<input type="checkbox"/> Ha aplicado a uno o más de estos servicios, y está ahora esperando la aprobación
<input type="checkbox"/> Sin dirección permanente	<input type="checkbox"/> No sabe a dónde ir
<input type="checkbox"/> No tiene transporte	<input type="checkbox"/> Se lo han negado
<input type="checkbox"/> Nadie ha aplicado	<input type="checkbox"/> Va a aplicar pronto
<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficios fueron recortados	<input type="checkbox"/> No requiere asistencia del gobierno
<input type="checkbox"/> Asesoría de inmigración	<input type="checkbox"/> Papeleo muy difícil
<input type="checkbox"/> Me da miedo que me quitan quitar mis hijos	<input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____

16. Cuál es el ingreso total mensual que recibe por parte de todas las organizaciones del Gobierno? (Condado, Estado, Federal) (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

<input type="checkbox"/> Cero	<input type="checkbox"/> \$301 - \$400	<input type="checkbox"/> \$701 - \$800
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1 - \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$401 - \$500	<input type="checkbox"/> \$801 - \$900
<input type="checkbox"/> \$101 - \$200	<input type="checkbox"/> \$501 - \$600	<input type="checkbox"/> \$901 - \$1000
<input type="checkbox"/> \$201 - \$300	<input type="checkbox"/> \$601 - \$700	<input type="checkbox"/> Mas de \$1000

17. Esta Ud. actualmente empleado? (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

☐ No, desempleado (Siga con la pregunta 17a)

☐ Si, tiempo parcial (Vaya a la pregunta 18)

☐ Si, tiempo completo (Vaya a la pregunta 18)

17a. Qué es lo que lo detiene para poder estar empleado? (Marque las que apliquen)

<input type="checkbox"/> Necesita educación	<input type="checkbox"/> No tiene dirección permanente
<input type="checkbox"/> Necesita capacitación	<input type="checkbox"/> No tiene transporte
<input type="checkbox"/> Necesita vestuario	<input type="checkbox"/> Sin herramientas para trabajar
<input type="checkbox"/> No tiene lugar para trabajar	<input type="checkbox"/> Sin permiso de trabajo (Si S.S. a)
<input type="checkbox"/> No tiene teléfono	<input type="checkbox"/> Sin documento de identificación
<input type="checkbox"/> Problemas de salud	<input type="checkbox"/> No desea trabajar
<input type="checkbox"/> Está discapacitado	<input type="checkbox"/> No hay trabajos
<input type="checkbox"/> Asesoría de alcohol/drogas	<input type="checkbox"/> Está retirado/jubilado
<input type="checkbox"/> Pasado judicial	<input type="checkbox"/> Esposo(a) no quiere que trabaje
<input type="checkbox"/> No tiene quien le cuide a sus hijos	<input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____

18. Cuáles son sus otras fuentes de ingreso? (Marque las que apliquen)

<input type="checkbox"/> Familia / amigos	<input type="checkbox"/> Vendiendo sangre / plasma
<input type="checkbox"/> Pensión	<input type="checkbox"/> Vendiendo objetos encontrados
<input type="checkbox"/> Apoyo por los hijos	<input type="checkbox"/> Juego/apuestas
<input type="checkbox"/> Reciclado	<input type="checkbox"/> Trabajo sexual
	<input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____

19. Cuál es el ingreso total mensual que recibe por parte de otras fuentes distintas al gobierno? (Trabajo, mendigando, reciclaje, etc.) (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

<input type="checkbox"/> Cero	<input type="checkbox"/> \$301 - \$400	<input type="checkbox"/> \$701 - \$800
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1 - \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$401 - \$500	<input type="checkbox"/> \$801 - \$900
<input type="checkbox"/> \$101 - \$200	<input type="checkbox"/> \$501 - \$600	<input type="checkbox"/> \$901 - \$1000
<input type="checkbox"/> \$201 - \$300	<input type="checkbox"/> \$601 - \$700	<input type="checkbox"/> Mas de \$1000

20. Tiene Ud hijos (viviendo o no con usted)?

☐ Si (Siga con la pregunta 20a)

☐ No (Vaya a la pregunta 21)

20a. Tiene Ud hijos que: (Marque las que apliquen)

	1	2	3	4	5	6+
<input type="checkbox"/> Tienen 18 o mas y viven con Ud	Cuántos?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Están en foster care	Cuántos?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Tienen menos de 18 y viven con Ud	Cuántos?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Están en la escuela? ☐ Si ☐ No ☐ No, hijos menos de 6 años

21. Desde que está sin hogar esta última vez, ha necesitado atención médica y no le ha sido posible recibirla?

☐ Si ☐ No

22. Generalmente dónde obtiene atención médica? (Marque solo 1 respuesta)

<input type="checkbox"/> Sala de emergencia de Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> Doctor privado
<input type="checkbox"/> Clínica de urgencias	<input type="checkbox"/> Amigos / familiares
<input type="checkbox"/> Clínica de salud pública	<input type="checkbox"/> Nadie ha ido
<input type="checkbox"/> Clínica para veteranos	<input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Clínica gratuita/comunitaria	

22a. Cuántas veces en los últimos 12 meses ha hecho uso de una sala de emergencias para cualquier tipo de tratamiento?

_____ veces (Office use)

23. Cuántas noches ha pasado en la cárcel o prisión en los últimos 12 meses?

_____ noches (Office use)

24. Cuántas veces ha estado en la cárcel/prisión en los últimos 12 meses?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6+ (Marque con las respuestas 24a y 24b)

24a. Cuanto tiempo estuvo en la cárcel/prisión en los últimos 12 meses?

_____ meses (Office use)

24b. Se convirtió en persona discapacitada en el momento de haber sido liberado de la cárcel/prisión?

☐ Si ☐ No

25. Esta Ud. pasando por alguna de las siguientes situaciones?:

25a. Discapacidad física	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder
25b. Enfermedad mental	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder
25c. Depresión	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder
25d. Abuso de Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder
25e. Abuso de Drogas	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder
25f. Adicción al juego	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder
25g. Violencia doméstica o familiar	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder
25h. Problemas crónicos de salud	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder
25i. Enfermedades asociadas al SIDA/HIV	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder
25j. Deseo de entrar post traumático	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder
25k. Discapacidad del desarrollo (Condición crónica que limita significativamente las habilidades de una persona para hablar, escuchar, ver, caminar o llevar a cabo tareas básicas)	<input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No desea responder

26. Alguna vez estuvo en un foster care o albergue temporal? (Pensando cuando tenía menos de 18 años, fue Ud. removido de su hogar por el estado, el condado o una corte y enviado a vivir con personas distintas a su madre y su padre?) ☐ Si ☐ No

27. Cuál es el mayor nivel educativo alcanzado?

<input type="checkbox"/> Menos del sexto grado	<input type="checkbox"/> Graduado de AA
<input type="checkbox"/> No terminó secundaria	<input type="checkbox"/> Graduado de BA o superior
<input type="checkbox"/> Diploma de Secundaria/GED	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificado técnico
<input type="checkbox"/> Algo de College, sin título	

28. Lenguaje en que la entrevista fue realizada:

☐ Inglés ☐ Español ☐ Otro

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Appendix IV: Overall Street Survey Results

1. Age

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 13 years	0	0.0%
13 - 17 years	19	2.0%
18 - 21 years	72	7.7%
22 - 30 years	123	13.1%
31 - 40 years	174	18.6%
41 - 50 years	290	30.9%
51 - 60 years	207	22.1%
More than 60 years	52	5.5%
Total	937	100.0%

2. Which racial / ethnic group do you identify with the most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
White / Caucasian	488	51.9%
Black / African American	288	30.6%
Hispanic / Latino	84	8.9%
Asian	14	1.5%
American Indian / Alaskan Native	11	1.2%
Pacific Islander	10	1.1%
Other / Multi-ethnic	45	4.8%
Total	940	100.0%

3. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	691	73.8%
Female	244	26.1%
Transgender	1	0.1%
Total	936	100.0%

3a. Are you pregnant?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	10.3%
No	174	89.7%
Total	194	100.0%

4. Have you ever served in the United States Armed Forces?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	170	18.1%
No	770	81.9%
Total	940	100.0%

4a. If yes, did you serve in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Regular Military	150	89.3%
National Guard	16	9.5%
Reserve	10	6.0%

Multiple response question with 168 respondents offering 176 responses.

4b. What is your discharge status?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Honorable	124	72.5%
General	24	14.0%
Other than Honorable	7	4.1%
Dishonorable	2	1.2%
Other	10	5.8%
Don't know	4	2.3%
Total	171	100.0%

4c. In which war theater did you serve?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Vietnam	61	36.1%
Gulf War I	21	12.4%
Gulf War II	9	5.3%
Afghanistan	9	5.3%
World War II	3	1.8%
Korea	3	1.8%
Other	22	13.0%
None	52	30.8%

Multiple response question with 169 respondents offering 180 responses.

5. Do you live alone without family, partner, or friends?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	649	69.0%
No	291	31.0%
Total	940	100.0%

5a. If no, do you live with:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Spouse or partner	51	17.5%
Child / children	49	16.8%
Parent or legal guardian	6	2.1%
Other family member(s)	14	4.8%
Friend(s)	40	13.7%
Other	143	49.1%

Multiple response question with 291 respondents offering 303 responses.

6. Where do you usually stay at night?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Outdoors / streets / parks	288	30.9%
Emergency shelter	256	27.5%
Transitional housing	141	15.1%
Other shelter	99	10.6%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping (kitchen, living room, etc.)	33	3.5%
Motel / hotel	28	3.0%
Public facilities	13	1.4%
Backyard or storage structure	12	1.3%
Rehab	10	1.1%
Unconverted Garage / attic / basement	9	1.0%
Encampment	8	0.9%
Automobile	7	0.8%
Van	5	0.5%
Abandoned building	2	0.2%
Camper	2	0.2%
Other	18	1.9%
Total	931	100.0%

7. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to stay at a shelter or transitional housing facility in Clark County and been turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes, a shelter	209	22.2%
Yes, transitional housing	10	1.1%
Yes, both	18	1.9%
No	703	74.8%
Total	940	100.0%

7a. If yes, why were you turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
There were no beds available	156	70.3%
Alcohol / drug problems	16	7.2%
Had no identification	16	7.2%
Couldn't follow shelter rules	12	5.4%
Because of my disability	5	2.3%
They didn't accept teenager / children	3	1.4%
I was pregnant	3	1.4%
They didn't accept friend / family	2	0.9%
They didn't accept pets	2	0.9%
Don't Know	8	3.6%
Other	20	9.0%

Multiple response question with 222 respondents offering 243 responses.

8. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	491	52.5%
No	444	47.5%
Total	935	100.0%

8a. If no, in the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	664	71.0%
2 times	110	11.8%
3 times	57	6.1%
4 times	27	2.9%
5 times	18	1.9%
6 times	13	1.4%
More than 6 times	46	4.9%
Total	935	100.0%

8b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	571	61.1%
2 times	112	12.0%
3 times	72	7.7%
4 times	42	4.5%
5 times	28	3.0%
6 times	21	2.2%
More than 6 times	89	9.5%
Total	935	100.0%

9. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	76	8.1%
8 - 30 days	101	10.8%
2 months	97	10.4%
3 months	72	7.7%
4 months	68	7.3%
5 months	45	4.8%
6 months	84	9.0%
7 months	21	2.3%
8 months	28	3.0%
9 months	19	2.0%
10 months	17	1.8%
11 months	9	1.0%
12 months	55	5.9%
1 - 2 years	85	9.1%
2 - 3 years	66	7.1%
More than 3 years	90	9.6%
Total	933	100.0%

10. Where were you living right before you most recently became homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Clark County	606	64.5%
Other area in Nevada, outside of Clark County	44	4.7%
Out of State	290	30.9%
Total	940	100.0%

10a. If you lived in Clark County, how long had you lived in the County before becoming homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	18	3.0%
8 - 30 days	26	4.4%
1 - 3 months	19	3.2%
4 - 6 months	34	5.7%
7 - 11 months	24	4.0%
1 - 2 years	97	16.3%
3 - 5 years	98	16.5%
6 - 10 years	86	14.5%
More than 10 years	193	32.4%
Total	595	100.0%

10b. What was the primary reason you came to Clark County?

Response	Frequency	Percent
For a job / seeking work	183	56.0%
I was traveling and got stranded	33	10.1%
My family and / or friends are here	27	8.3%
I visited and decided to stay	17	5.2%
Weather / climate	16	4.9%
I was born or grew up here	9	2.8%
I was forced out of my previous community	7	2.1%
I am just passing through	5	1.5%
To access homeless services	4	1.2%
To access VA services and / or VA clinic	2	0.6%
Other	24	7.3%
Total	327	100.0%

11. Immediately before you became homeless this last time, were you:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Renting a home or apartment	454	48.5%
Living in a home owned by you or your partner	130	13.9%
Living with relatives	122	13.0%
Staying with friends	106	11.3%
In jail or prison	32	3.4%
Living in subsidized housing	16	1.7%
In a hospital	7	0.7%
In foster care	5	0.5%
In a substance abuse treatment program	3	0.3%
In a mental health facility	3	0.3%
Other	59	6.3%
Total	937	100.0%

12. What do you think are the top three events or conditions that led to your homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Lost job	624	66.5%
Alcohol or drug use	255	27.2%
Family / domestic violence	114	12.2%
Gambling problem	112	11.9%
Incarceration	111	11.8%
Argument / family or friend asked you to leave	100	10.7%
Illness or medical problem	98	10.4%
Mental health issues	87	9.3%
Divorced or separated	71	7.6%
Landlord raised rent	56	6.0%
Don't Know	40	4.3%
Landlord sold / stopped renting or re-used property	36	3.8%
Did not receive housing assistance when I left jail / prison	31	3.3%
Hospitalization / treatment program	27	2.9%
Lost home I rented due to landlord's foreclosure	20	2.1%
Lost home I owned through foreclosure	20	2.1%
No jobs available	17	1.8%
Natural disaster / fire / flood	7	0.7%
For being lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender	6	0.6%
Death in family	5	0.5%
Got too old for foster care	4	0.4%
Other	133	14.2%

Multiple response question with 938 respondents offering 1,974 responses.

13. What is keeping you from getting permanent housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No job / no income	640	68.6%
Can't afford rent	460	49.3%
No transportation	229	24.5%
No money for moving costs	226	24.2%
Bad credit	129	13.8%
Criminal record	62	6.6%
No housing availability	55	5.9%
Eviction record	45	4.8%
Don't want to	14	1.5%
Other	93	10.0%

Multiple response question with 933 respondents offering 1953 responses.

14. Are you currently using any of the following services / assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Free meals	518	55.2%
Emergency shelter	399	42.5%
Shelter day services	174	18.6%
Bus passes	173	18.4%
Transitional housing	169	18.0%
Health services	99	10.6%
Food pantry	90	9.6%
Mental health services	84	9.0%
Job training	79	8.4%
Alcohol / drug counseling	75	8.0%
Legal assistance	29	3.1%
Other	37	3.9%
Not using any services	72	7.7%

Multiple response question with 938 respondents offering 1,998 responses.

15. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Food Stamps	568	61.7%
Medicaid / Medicare	98	10.6%
Social Security	58	6.3%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance)	44	4.8%
Clark County Social Service Rental Assistance	31	3.4%
TANF	26	2.8%
WIC	24	2.6%
Veteran's Benefits	21	2.3%
VA Disability Compensation	8	0.9%
Other governmental assistance	27	2.9%
I am not currently receiving any of these	265	28.8%

Multiple response question with 921 respondents offering 1,170 responses.

15a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't think I'm eligible	98	37.7%
Have no identification	63	24.2%
No permanent address	51	19.6%
Never applied	50	19.2%
No transportation	31	11.9%
Turned down	31	11.9%
Will apply soon	18	6.9%
Benefits were cut off	17	6.5%
Don't need government assistance	16	6.2%
I have applied for one or more of these services, and I am currently waiting for approval	14	5.4%
Don't know where to go	11	4.2%
Paper work too difficult	7	2.7%
Immigration issues	3	1.2%
I am afraid my children will be taken away from me	0	0.0%
Other	10	3.8%

Multiple response question with 260 respondents offering 420 responses.

16. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all government benefits? (County, State, Federal monies)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	472	50.7%
\$1 - \$100	46	4.9%
\$101 - \$200	246	26.4%
\$201 - \$300	19	2.0%
\$301 - \$400	17	1.8%
\$401 - \$500	19	2.0%
\$501 - \$600	14	1.5%
\$601 - \$700	47	5.0%
\$701 - \$800	10	1.1%
\$801 - \$900	4	0.4%
\$901 - \$1000	16	1.7%
Over \$1000	21	2.3%
Total	931	100.0%

17. Are you currently employed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No, unemployed	882	93.9%
Yes, part-time	39	4.2%
Yes, full-time	18	1.9%
Total	939	100.0%

17a. What is keeping you from getting employment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No jobs	320	36.6%
No transportation	310	35.5%
No permanent address	252	28.8%
No phone	240	27.5%
Need training	166	19.0%
Need clothing	146	16.7%
Need education	121	13.8%
Disabled	105	12.0%
No photo identification	102	11.7%
No tools for trade	101	11.6%
Criminal record	87	10.0%
Alcohol / drug issue	87	10.0%
Health problems	79	9.0%
No shower facilities	62	7.1%
No work permit (No S.S. #)	34	3.9%
Retired	18	2.1%
No child care	17	1.9%
Treatment / transitional housing program restrictions	10	1.1%
Spouse / partner doesn't want me to work	7	0.8%
Physical / mental health problems	7	0.8%
Don't want to work	5	0.6%
Other	45	5.1%

Multiple response question with 874 respondents offering 2,321 responses.

18. What are your other sources of income?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Family / friends	144	20.2%
Recycling	115	16.1%
Selling blood / plasma	82	11.5%
Selling other found items	44	6.2%
Gambling	40	5.6%
Sex work	23	3.2%
Child support	8	1.1%
Pension	6	0.8%
Other	386	54.1%

Multiple response question with 713 respondents offering 848 responses.

19. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all non-government sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	559	60.2%
\$1 - \$100	195	21.0%
\$101 - \$200	64	6.9%
\$201 - \$300	30	3.2%
\$301 - \$400	17	1.8%
\$401 - \$500	17	1.8%
\$501 - \$600	9	1.0%
\$601 - \$700	10	1.1%
\$701 - \$800	4	0.4%
\$801 - \$900	4	0.4%
\$901 - \$1000	6	0.6%
Over \$1000	13	1.4%
Total	928	100.0%

20. Do you have any children, living with you or not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	182	19.4%
No	756	80.6%
Total	938	100.0%

20a. If you have any children, are they:

Response	Frequency	Percent
18 or over living with you	78	49.7%
In foster care	30	19.1%
Under 18 living with you	69	43.9%

Multiple response question with 157 respondents offering 177 responses.

20a1. If you have any children, how many children 18 or over are living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	32	42.7%
Two children	17	22.7%
Three children	16	21.3%
Four children	5	6.7%
Five children	2	2.7%
Six or more children	3	4.0%
Total	75	100.0%

20a2. If you have any children, how many children are in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	13	44.8%
Two children	9	31.0%
Three children	7	24.1%
Four children	0	0.0%
Five children	0	0.0%
Six or more children	0	0.0%
Total	29	100.0%

20a3. If you have any children, how many children under 18 are living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	36	53.7%
Two children	20	29.9%
Three children	7	10.4%
Four children	3	4.5%
Five children	0	0.0%
Six or more children	1	1.5%
Total	67	100.0%

20b. If your children are under 18 and living with you, are they enrolled in school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	41	64.1%
No	6	9.4%
No, my kids are under 6	17	26.6%
Total	64	100.0%

21. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical care and been unable to receive it?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	204	21.9%
No	727	78.1%
Total	931	100.0%

22. Where do you usually get medical care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hospital emergency room	381	41.0%
Free clinic / community clinic	180	19.4%
Public health clinic	75	8.1%
Veterans Affairs Clinic	64	6.9%
Urgent care clinic	59	6.3%
Private doctor	36	3.9%
Friends / family	10	1.1%
Other	31	3.3%
Don't ever go	94	10.1%
Total	930	100.0%

22a. How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	478	51.8%
1 time	176	19.1%
2 times	137	14.8%
3 times	64	6.9%
4 times	22	2.4%
5 times	13	1.4%
More than 5 times	33	3.6%
Total	923	100.0%

23. How many nights, if any, have you spent in jail or prison during the last 12 months?

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 nights	671	72.5%
1 - 5 nights	94	10.2%
6 - 10 nights	34	3.7%
11 - 20 nights	18	1.9%
21 - 50 nights	41	4.4%
51 - 150 nights	50	5.4%
More than 150 nights	17	1.8%
Total	925	100.0%

24. How many separate terms have you spent in jail or prison in the last 12 months?

Response	Frequency	Percent
0	661	76.8%
1	103	12.0%
2	45	5.2%
3	27	3.1%
4	11	1.3%
5	4	0.5%
6+	10	1.2%
Total	861	100.0%

24b. Did you become homeless immediately after you were released from jail / prison?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	170	26.3%
No	477	73.7%
Total	647	100.0%

25. Are you currently experiencing any of the following:

	Yes	No	Declined to state
25a. Physical disability	24.0%	74.6%	1.4%
	210	652	12
25b. Mental illness	21.8%	76.6%	1.6%
	192	676	14
25c. Depression	42.9%	55.9%	1.3%
	377	491	11
25d. Alcohol abuse	23.3%	75.2%	1.5%
	203	654	13
25e. Drug abuse	18.2%	80.2%	1.6%
	160	704	14
25f. Gambling problem	15.5%	82.9%	1.6%
	132	708	14
25g. Domestic / partner violence or abuse	8.5%	89.6%	1.9%
	73	768	16
25h. Chronic health problems	15.4%	83.4%	1.3%
	133	722	11
25i. AIDS / HIV related illness	1.2%	97.2%	1.6%
	10	829	14
25j. Post-Traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	14.4%	84.3%	1.4%
	124	728	12
25k. Developmental disability (A chronic condition that significantly limits a person's ability to speak, hear, see, walk, learn, or perform fundamental tasks)	5.9%	92.6%	1.5%
	52	818	13

26. Were you ever in foster care? (Before your 18th birthday, were you ever removed from your home by the state, county, or court and sent to live with people other than your mother or father?)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	118	12.6%
No	817	87.4%
Total	935	100.0%

27. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 6th Grade	20	2.1%
Less than high school diploma	224	24.0%
High school diploma / GED	416	44.6%
Some college, no degree	171	18.3%
AA degree	41	4.4%
BA degree or above	44	4.7%
Technical Certificate	17	1.8%
Total	933	100.0%

28. In which language was the interview conducted?

Response	Frequency	Percent
English	923	99.2%
Spanish	6	0.6%
Other	1	0.1%
Total	930	100.0%

Appendix V: Street Survey Administration Detail

- The *2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey* was administered by the trained survey team and shelter / housing program staff between February 9, 2009 and March 19, 2009.
- The response rate for the survey, as documented by the survey team, was 93.6%.
- In all, the survey team administered 968 surveys.
- Twenty-eight (28) surveys were removed from the survey sample, after screening for duplication was conducted by Applied Survey Research.
- The sample of valid surveys totaled 940.
- Of the 940 valid surveys, 933 (99.2%) were conducted in English.
- Of the 940 valid surveys, 6 (0.6%) were conducted in Spanish.
- Of the 940 valid surveys, 1 (0.1%) was conducted in another language.

Appendix VI: General Population Telephone Survey Instrument

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

Hello, my name is _____, and I'm calling on behalf of the 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census project. I'm calling today to ask a few questions about housing and homeless issues in the county. Your responses are strictly confidential and we have no way of identifying you by name or location as this information is not noted. Will you take 5-8 minutes to complete a very important survey about homelessness?

IF YES -> All of your answers are confidential and will only be reported as part of a group response. If there are any questions you would prefer not to answer, we will skip over it, OK?

IF NO -> When would be a better time to contact you?

If asked: The survey can take 5 to 8 minutes. The survey is being conducted for the Southern Nevada Homeless Count project by an independent research firm.

If more information is wanted, have the respondent call Kelly Pleskunas, Applied Survey Research 877-728-4545.

CATI set-up :Ask All: Am I speaking with someone over 18 years old?

CATI set-up S1. (CATI: ask only if respondent appears to be Spanish speaking) Would you prefer to be interviewed in English or Spanish?

- ☐ (01) Spanish (interview will end)
☐ (02) English

If respondent prefers to be interviewed in Spanish, tell them we will have someone else call them back in Spanish at another time.

All of your answers are confidential and will only be reported as part of a group response. If there are any questions you would prefer not to answer, we will skip over it, ok?

Q1. Is there anyone staying at this address on a TEMPORARY basis who might be considered homeless? And by homeless, I mean someone who lacks a regular and adequate nighttime residence of their own due to lack of money or other means of support.

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask QOtherHH)
☐ (02) No (Ask QOtherHH)
☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (Ask QOtherHH)
☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (Ask QOtherHH)

QOtherHH. Do you know any OTHER households in Clark County that have someone staying there on a temporary basis who might be considered homeless?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask QOtherHHa)

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

- ☐ (02) No (Go to Q11)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Go to Q11)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Go to Q11.)

QOtherHHa. How many?

- ☐ # of households (go to Q2)

[Don't Know, enter 98/ No answer or refused, enter]

(Q2. CATI set-up: "Now I will ask you about the people staying at your address.")

Q2. How many people staying at this address might be considered homeless?

- ☐ # of people Enter 98 for Don't know. Enter 99 for No Response / Refused. Ask Q2A

Q2A. Is there an agreement that he/she/they should contribute to the household? [Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q2B)
- ☐ (02) No (Ask Q14Pre)
- ☐ (07) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless (Ask Q14Pre)
- ☐ (08) Refused (Ask Q14Pre)
- ☐ (09) Don't know (Ask Q14Pre)

Q2B. How does he/she/they contribute to the household? Does he/she/they..... (Ask Q14 Pre) Read List and secure a Yes/No for each answer.

- ☐ (01) Prepare or Provide Food
- ☐ (02) Provide Childcare services
- ☐ (03) Pay rent
- ☐ (04) Perform household duties or responsibilities
- ☐ (05) Anything else? (please specify)
- ☐ (08) Refused (Don't Read)
- ☐ (09) Don't Know (Don't Read)
- ☐ (07) No more/done (Don't Read)

Q2Both. Record other contributions to household.

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

QF2. How many FAMILY UNITS are represented among those people? A Family Unit is considered a person or couple with at least one child under the age of 18 living with them. A couple WITHOUT children is considered 2 INDIVIDUALS for the purpose of this study.

- ☐ # of family units (CATI set-up: If answer to QF2 = 0, skip to Q3)

QF2APrompt. (CATI set-up: If QF2 > 1, then read "You told me there are insert answer from QF2 family units staying at this address that might be considered homeless. I will ask you about each family unit separately." Ask QF2A for each family unit. Then ask Q4 & Q5 for each adult in a family unit and QC3, QCSch (if necessary), QCScha (if necessary), Q4 Q5 for each youth under 18 in a family unit. Ask Q6, Q7 & Q8 for each family unit after all people in family have been asked about. Ask about each family unit separately.)

QF2A. Please tell me the number of adult men, the number of adult women, and the number of youth (under age 18) in the _____ family unit? (Ask of every family unit)

- ☐ # of Adult Men (Go to Q4)
- ☐ # of Adult Women (Go to Q4)
- ☐ # of Youth under age 18 (Go to Q4)

Q3. Is the _____ person an adult male, an adult female, or a youth under age 18?

- ☐ (01) Adult Male (Skip to Q4)
- ☐ (02) Adult Female (Skip to Q4)
- ☐ (03) Youth (Skip to question QC3 and skip QC3 Prompt)

QC3 Prompt (for Youth in Family Units Only). (CATI set-up: If QF2A (03) = 1, read "Now I'll ask about the youth." If QF2A (03) ≥ 2, read "Now I'll ask about the ["first", "second", "third", etc.] youth." Ask QC3, QCSch (as necessary), QCScha (as necessary), Q4 (not 4a)& Q5 for each youth.)
(QC3 and QCSch Asked of All youth)

QC3. How old is he or she?

- ☐ (01) 5 years old or younger (Ask Q4))
- ☐ (02) 6 - 12 years old (Ask QCSch)
- ☐ (03) 13 - 17 years old (Ask QCSch)
- ☐ (04) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask Q4)

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

- ☐ (05) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask Q4)

QCSch. Is he or she in school?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask QCScha)
- ☐ (02) No (Ask Q4)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask Q4)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask Q4)

QCScha. Does the School District consider this youth homeless?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q4)
- ☐ (02) No (Ask Q4)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (Ask Q4)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (Ask Q4)

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q4. Please tell me the relationship of this person to the owner, leaseholder, or primary renter of this property. (Ask of Family and Individuals)

- ☐ (01) Family member (Ask Q4a)
- ☐ (02) Friend
- ☐ (03) Other Non-Family Member
- ☐ (04) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q4a. What is that relationship? _____ Do not ask this of youth in a family unit. Adults in a family unit and individual youth or adults should be asked this.

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q5. Could you tell me where on the property they usually sleep? I will read you a list of choices. (Ask of Family and Individuals and Individual Youth) (CATI note: Please read all response options.)

- ☐ (01) Unconverted Garage
- ☐ (02) Attic
- ☐ (03) Basement
- ☐ (04) Other area in the main house (Skip to Q5a)

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- ☐ (05) Outdoor porch
- ☐ (06) Vehicle / camper or van parked on property
- ☐ (07) Tent / shed or other outside location
- ☐ (08) Other (please specify) _____
- ☐ (09) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (10) No response (Don't read)
- ☐ (11) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q5a. Which area is that? I will read you a list of choices.

- ☐ (01) Bedroom
- ☐ (02) Family room / Living room / den
- ☐ (03) Dining room / Kitchen
- ☐ (04) Other area in the main house
- ☐ (05) Laundry room or other inside storage area
- ☐ (06) Other (please specify) _____
- ☐ (07) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (08) No response (Don't read)

Q50Th. Record Other Sleeping Location

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q6. How long has this _____ [CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family"] been staying at this location?

- ☐ (01) Less than 1 month
- ☐ (02) 1 - 3 Months
- ☐ (03) 4 -6 Months
- ☐ (04) 7 - 12 Months
- ☐ (05) More than 1 year
- ☐ (06) Don't know (Don't read) (Ask Q7)
- ☐ (07) No response (Don't read) (Ask Q7)
- ☐ (08) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

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Q7. Is this _____ [CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family"] on a waiting list for a subsidized housing program? In other words, have they applied for subsidized housing, but have yet to receive it? I will read you a list. Please select all programs that apply. (Ask of Each Family Unit and Individuals) (CATI set-up: Please read all choices. Respondent can choose multiple responses from (01) – (03).)

- ☐ (01) Yes, Section 8 Housing (Ask Q7A)
- ☐ (02) Yes, low income unit, not Section 8 (Ask Q7A)
- ☐ (03) Yes, a Transitional Housing Program (Ask Q7A)
- ☐ (04) No (Ask Q7A)
- ☐ (05) Don't know (Don't read) (Ask Q7A)
- ☐ (06) No response / refused (Don't read) (Ask Q7A)

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q7A. Does this _____ [CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family" just as in previous question] receive any services such as counseling, housing assistance or busing to or from school because they are homeless?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (07) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless
- ☐ (08) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (09) No response / refused (Don't read)

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q8. Is this _____ [CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family" just as in previous question] being forced to leave your household within the next 7 days?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q8A)
- ☐ (02) No (Ask Q9)
- ☐ (07) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (Ask Q9)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (Ask Q9)

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

Q8A. Has this _____ [CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family" just as in previous question] identified a new place to live?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read)

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

(Q9 CATI set-up: "Now I am going to ask you a few questions about the housing unit at this address.")

Q9. Is the housing unit at this address a house, townhouse/condominium, apartment, or something else?

- ☐ (01) House
- ☐ (02) Townhouse / condominium
- ☐ (03) Apartment
- ☐ (04) Other (please specify) _____
- ☐ (05) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (06) No response / refused (Don't read)
- ☐ (07) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q90TH. Record other response.

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q9A. Have there been any major improvements made to the _____ [CATI setup: Insert response from Q5]?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

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Q10. Is this a rental property or owner occupied?

- ☐ (01) Rental (continue to Q10a)
- ☐ (02) Owner occupied (skip to Q11)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (skip to Q11)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (skip to Q11)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q10a. Is your rent subsidized, meaning is it partially paid for by the government?

- ☐ (01) Yes (continue to Q10b)
- ☐ (02) No (skip to Q11)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (skip to Q11)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (skip to Q11)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q10b. What type of subsidized rent is it? (Read list)

- ☐ (01) Section 8 (Ask Q11)
- ☐ (02) Low income unit- not Section 8 (Ask Q11)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask Q11)
- ☐ (04) No response / Refused (Don't read)(Ask Q11)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

(Q11 CATI set-up: If Q1(01) is selected, then read "Other than the people we already talked about who might be considered homeless," If Q1(02) selected, then leave blank.)

Q11. _____ are you or anyone else at this address being forced to leave the place they are living within the next 7 days?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q11a)
- ☐ (02) No (Ask Q12)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask Q12)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask Q12)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

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(Q11a CATI set-up: "Other than the people we already talked about who might be considered homeless,"

Q11a. _____ how many people must leave within the next 7 days?

☐ # of people (Ask Q11b)

Q11b. How many of those people have NOT identified a new place to live?

☐ # of people (CATI set-up: Enter 98 for Don't Know. Enter 99 for No response / refused and skip to Q12.)

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q12. Has your housing or the housing of anyone else staying at this address been condemned, Red-Tagged, or cited by housing officials and is now considered unfit for human habitation?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q12a)
- ☐ (02) No (skip to Q15)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (skip to Q15).
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (skip to Q15)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q12a. How many people are being forced to leave their housing because it has been condemned, Red-Tagged, or cited?

☐ # of people (CATI set-up: Enter 98 for Don't Know. Enter 99 for No response / refused)

Q14 PRE. What do you think are the top 3 events or conditions that led to this persons/their homelessness? (Press any key to continue to the list on the next page)

Q14 (do not read list) [Go to QF2 if response in Q2>1 Go to Q3_1 if response in Q2 ≤ 1]

- ☐ (01) Lost Job
- ☐ (02) Landlord sold/stopped renting or re-used property
- ☐ (03) Landlord raised rent
- ☐ (04) Alcohol or drug abuse
- ☐ (05) Incarceration

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- ☐ (06) Illness or medical problem
- ☐ (07) Mental health issues
- ☐ (08) Argument/family or friend asked them to leave
- ☐ (09) Hospitalization/treatment program
- ☐ (10) Lost home they owned thru foreclosure
- ☐ (11) Lost home they rented due to landlords foreclosure
- ☐ (12) Didn't receive housing assistance when they left jail/prison
- ☐ (13) Family/domestic violence
- ☐ (14) Gambling problem
- ☐ (15) They got too old for foster care
- ☐ (16) Divorce or separation
- ☐ (17) Natural disaster /fire/flood
- ☐ (18) For being lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender
- ☐ (19) Other (specify)
- ☐ (20) Don't know
- ☐ (21) No more/done

Q14Other. Record other factors leading to homelessness. Do not record more than three total reasons, including answers selected above.

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q15. There has been considerable news about the growing number of foreclosures in Clark County recently. Are you aware of any foreclosed properties in your neighborhood or nearby your home where the residents were forced to leave?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q15a)
- ☐ (02) No (skip to Pan1)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (skip to Pan1).
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (skip to Pan1)

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☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q15A. Once the property was vacated by the residents, are you aware of anyone who has occupied the property (the house, yard or any other outbuilding) without the apparent permission of the owner or bank? (If respondent is confused, mention that this is also known as homesteading or "squatting")

☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q15Open)

☐ (02) No (skip to Pan1)

☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (skip to Pan1).

☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (skip to Pan1)

☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q15Open. Please describe the location on the property where they are/were living (Go to Q15Num)

☐ _____

Q15Num. What is the estimated number of individuals who are currently living there/have lived there?(Go to QPan1)

☐ _____

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q16. Does your household have more than one phone number?

☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q 17)

☐ (02) No (Ask Q19)

☐ (08) Refused (Ask Q19)

☐ (09) Don't know (Ask Q19)

☐ (07) N/A Q Skipped-Respondent homeless (Ask Q19)

Q17. What are these numbers used for? (Select all that apply)

☐ (01) Cell phone

☐ (02) Dedicated Fax Line

☐ (03) Dedicated Computer line

☐ (04) Dedicated Business Line

☐ (05) Additional Household Numbers (Ask Q18)

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- ☐ (06) None of the Above
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't Know
- ☐ (07) No More/Done

Q18. You said your household has phone lines that are not for cell phones or computer, fax or business lines. How many of these additional lines do you have?

_____ # of additional lines

[Refused enter 88888 or Don't know enter 99999]

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q19. Have you ever had a time in your life when you considered yourself homeless?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't know
- ☐ (07) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q20. When was the last time you were homeless? Was it...

- ☐ (01) In the past year
- ☐ (02) 1 to less than 3 years ago
- ☐ (03) 3 to less than 5 years ago
- ☐ (04) 5 to less than 7 years ago
- ☐ (05) More than 7 years ago
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't Know

Q21. When you were homeless, did you ever sleep in a park, in an abandoned building, in the street or in a subway or train station?

- ☐ (01) Yes

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- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't know

Q22. When you were homeless, did you ever sleep in a shelter for homeless people or, in another temporary residence because you did not have a place to stay?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't know

Q23. Did you ever sleep in a friend or relatives home because you were homeless?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't know

Q24. Altogether, how much time have you spent homeless? Would you say... (Read List)

- ☐ (01) Less than a week
- ☐ (02) More than a week, but less than a month
- ☐ (03) More than a month, but less than a year
- ☐ (04) More than a year
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't Know

(CATI NOTE: If they offer multiple numbers please use the average of the numbers.)

(QPan1 Prompt. CATI set-up: Read "Now I'm going to ask you some questions about donating to charity." Interviewer note: If respondent says "I don't donate to charity," please tell them you'd like to ask these questions anyway and continue with the survey.)

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

QPan1. In the last 12 months, have you donated money to any charitable organizations or programs?

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- ☐ (01) Yes (Continue with QPan1a)
- ☐ (02) No (Skip to QPan4)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read)(Skip to QPan4)
- ☐ (04) No response / Refused (Don't read)(Skip to QPan4)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

QPan1a. How much money did you donate in the last 12 months?

\$_____ (CATI set-up: Indicate dollars only, round up to nearest dollar.) (CATI set-up: Enter 98 for Don't Know. Enter 99 for No response / refused)

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

QPan4. Some cities or counties have considered starting programs that encourage people to stop giving money or donations directly to panhandlers and instead re-direct those donations to local organizations that are set-up to aid the homeless. If that type of program was started in Clark County, would you participate?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Continue with QPan6)
- ☐ (02) No (Continue with QPan6)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read)(Continue with QPan6)
- ☐ (04) No response / Refused (Don't read) (Continue with QPan6)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

(CATI set-up: Prompt-read "Now I'm going to ask you a few questions about yourself.")

QPan6. How old are you?

- ☐ (01) 18 - 24 years
- ☐ (02) 25 - 34 years
- ☐ (03) 35 - 44 years
- ☐ (04) 45 - 54 years
- ☐ (05) 55 - 64 years
- ☐ (06) 65 or older
- ☐ (09) No response / refused (Don't read)

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QPan7. Which of the following best describes your race or ethnicity?

- ☐ (01) White / Caucasian
- ☐ (02) Black / African-American
- ☐ (03) Hispanic / Latino
- ☐ (04) Asian / Pacific Islander
- ☐ (05) Native American / Alaska Native
- ☐ (06) Multi-racial / Multi-ethnic
- ☐ (07) Other
- ☐ (08) No response / refused (Don't read)

QPan8. Which income range best describes your household income? Stop me when I get to the correct amount.

- ☐ (01) Less than \$15,000 per year
- ☐ (02) \$15,001 - \$25,000 per year
- ☐ (03) \$25,001 - \$35,000 per year
- ☐ (04) \$35,001 - \$50,000 per year
- ☐ (05) \$50,001 - \$75,000 per year
- ☐ (06) \$75,001 - \$100,000 per year
- ☐ (07) \$100,001 to \$150,000 per year
- ☐ (08) Over \$150,000
- ☐ (09) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (10) No response / refused (Don't read)

QPan9. What is your gender? (CATI set-up: make Interviewer note: Just select respondent's gender, but if unsure ask.)

- ☐ (01) Male
- ☐ (02) Female
- ☐ (03) Cant Determine / refused (Don't read)

Q13. Could you please tell me your nearest major cross streets and zip code? If asked or objected to, add: "This data is used for mapping and cannot be tied back to your household."

Street 1 _____ Street 2 _____ Zip Code _____

(CATI set-up: End Survey, read "Thank you for taking part in this very important survey!")

Get Name. For verification purposes, can I get your first name only please? _____

Appendix VII: Summary for the Continuum of Care

The purpose of the following summaries is to provide local jurisdictions with consolidated information to facilitate the completion of the application for Continuum of Care (CoC) funds. The following summaries are based directly upon the results discussed in the body of the report. Please note that the information on the sheltered homeless populations and subpopulations contained in the tables below reflects only those persons counted in emergency shelters and transitional housing. Under the HUD definition of homelessness, those housed in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities, or living “doubled-up” in a house, do not qualify as homeless.

Homeless Population

The following table details the results of the 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey. The results are broken down by sheltered versus unsheltered status.

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Number of Households <i>with</i> Dependent Children	31	307	8	346
1a. Total Number of Persons in Households <i>with</i> Dependent Children	95	1,275	27	1,397
2. Number of Households <i>without</i> Dependent Children ¹	716	4,887	6,070	11,673
2a. Total Number of Persons in Households <i>without</i> Dependent Children	730	4,904	6,307	11,941
Total (lines 1a + 2a)	825	6,179	6,334	13,338

¹Number of Households without dependent children is an estimate based on survey results.

Homeless Subpopulations

The following table further breaks down the census data into subpopulations. These data are based on both the homeless census and data from the homeless survey. The results in this chart are estimates, calculated by applying the survey results to the census population.

Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
1. Chronically Homeless ¹	117	2,094	2,211
2. Severely Mentally Ill	1,636	1,738	3,374
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	1,225	2,427	3,652
4. Veterans	986	1,276	2,262
5. Persons with HIV / AIDS	68	82	150
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	637	500	1,137
7. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18 years of age)	55	154	209

¹ “Sheltered” Chronically Homeless Subpopulations include persons in emergency shelter only.

Appendix VIII: Definitions and Abbreviations

Chronic homelessness is defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs as "an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years."

Disability, for the purposes of this study, is defined as physical disability, mental illness, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), developmental disability, alcohol or drug abuse, depression, HIV / AIDS, or chronic health problems.

Emergency shelter is the provision of a safe alternative to the streets, either in a shelter facility, or through the use of motel vouchers. Emergency shelter is short-term, usually for 30 days or less. A subset of emergency shelters is domestic violence shelters, which provide safe, immediate housing for victims and their children.

Family member refers to either an adult with a minor child, or a minor child who is accompanied by an adult.

Family unit is one or more adults with at least one minor child present.

Homeless persons, according to the Stewart B. McKinney Act of 1987, are people who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, and have a primary nighttime residence that is either a public or private shelter, an institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private location that is not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

HUD – United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Individual refers to an unaccompanied adult (18 years of age or older) or youth (under 18 years of age).

Sheltered persons are those homeless who are living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs operated by the Clark County Continuum of Care (CoC).

SuperNOFA – Super Notification of Funding Availability.

Transitional housing facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. It is housing in which homeless persons may live up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. Supportive services – which help promote residential stability, increased skill level or income, and greater self-determination – may be provided by the organization managing the housing, or coordinated by that organization and provided by other public or private agencies. Transitional housing can be provided in one structure or several structures at one site, or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

Unsheltered persons are those homeless who are living on the streets, in abandoned buildings, storage structures, vehicles, encampments, or any other place unfit for human habitation. Generally, those not utilizing Clark County CoC-operated emergency or transitional housing shelters are considered unsheltered.